

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Out of this world
Profile of science fiction
writer Arthur C. Clarke
Israel's Vietnam
Christopher Walker finds
opinion split on the
Lebanese withdrawal
Solzhenitsyn
Count Nikolai Tolstoy
reviews Michael
Scammell's biography
Mental gymnastics
Enter the soccer
psychologist to deal
with sporting stress

Portfolio

The Time Portfolio competition
daily prize of £2,000 was
shared by two winners yester-
day. Miss Victoria Bourne of
Fordingbridge, Hampshire and
Mr C Dedman of Shobury-
ness, Essex, each received
£1,000. Portfolio list, page 22;
how to play, information
service, back page.
On Saturday £22,000 is avail-
able to be won - the £20,000
weekly prize, as well as the
daily prize of £2,000

Porn videos turned 'Fox' into rapist

Pornographic videos turned
Malcolm Fairley, a labourer,
from a small-time thief into the
rapist known as the Fox, a judge
said yesterday. Mrs Jill Knight,
Conservative MP for Edgworth,
demanded a government
clampdown on pornography
after Fairley was given six life
sentences. Page 3

Mafia roundup

Nine leaders of New York's five
organized crime families were
arrested and accused by a
federal grand jury of ordering
executions and supervising mob
operations. Page 6

Princely concern

The Prince of Wales told the
Institute of Directors that
Britain's shattered communities
could not be restored by money
alone but by letting people hold
 sway. Page 10

THE TIMES



Win a 1985 BMW
for a 1935 price Page 8

Pretoria relents

South Africa conceded that the
Crossroads black squatter settle-
ment outside Cape Town could
become a permanent township.
Pretoria eases curbs, page 6

Interpol chief

A Scotland Yard Special Branch
officer, Mr Raymond Kendall,
has taken over as acting
secretary-general of Interpol.
Page 7

England lose

England look unlikely to qualify
for the semi-finals of the world
championship of cricket in
Australia after losing to India.
John Woodcock, page 26

Leader page 11

Letters: On arts cuts, from Mr
S. Waley-Cohen; patients' con-
sent, from Mr Nigel H. Harris.
Leading articles: The BBC; Mr
Lange's visit; Drug campaign.
Features: pages 8-10

Mitterrand's new

Caledonian predicament, Philip Whitehead
on democracy's real enemies.
Spectrum: Charlie Chaplin and
the FBI.
Obituary, page 12.
Mr Douglas Muggenridge, Mr
Efrem Zimbabist

Home News

2-5: Law Report 8
Overseas 6,7 Parliament 4
Arts 12 Property 32,33
Business 22-26 Sale 12
Court 12 Science 12
Count 12 Snow reports 36
TV & Radio 35
Theatre, etc 35
Weather 36

Miners' strike near to collapse in militant areas

● The national executive of the NUM has been called into session in Sheffield tomorrow as hard line supporters of the strike were privately predicting a "a flood back to work".
● Another 1,464 miners went back to work yesterday bringing the total for the two days to 5,308 and making 93,000 NUM members not now on strike.

● Rail staff are to be told by British Rail to ignore union instructions banning coal movement or risk the loss of more than 2,000 jobs.
● Unlawful assembly charges against 21 South Yorkshire miners and charges of damaging property and threatening behaviour were formally dismissed by Nottingham magistrates yesterday.

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The miners' strike is on the point of collapse in the key militant areas of Yorkshire and South Wales after moves to end the 51-week conflict failed yet again.
National Union of Mine-workers leaders spent several hours with Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, yesterday but there are no immediate prospects for a resumption of negotiations.
In the meantime, morale in the striking coalfields is falling like a stone. The 75-man council of the Yorkshire NUM agreed yesterday to continue "maximum support" for the strike, but in the secret meeting there were voices arguing for a return to work.

In South Wales, where more than 90 per cent of the 19,500 pitmen are on strike, the mood is shifting. Durham miners' leaders also voted to keep up their support, but it was acknowledged locally that the men are at the end of their tether.
The national executive has been called into session in Sheffield tomorrow. Even the hardline strike supporters were privately predicting last night a flood back to work unless the miners' leaders produce a fresh initiative.
There seems little scope for that, although the TUC was said to be in close contact with the coal board last night.

Another 1,464 miners abandoned the strike yesterday bringing the total this week to 5,308. There are more than 93,000 NUM members not on strike, but the tally is tantalisingly short of the majority figure needed to give the Government and board a propaganda coup.
Yorkshire miners' leaders voted to continue the strike yesterday, but in the hope that that would assist pressure for a negotiated settlement.
The NUM area council is likely to be reconvened immediately after the national decision-making conference are scheduled on South Wales, Durham and Northumberland.

Seasoned observers at the Yorkshire council meeting talked last night of a different atmosphere, with various branches warning of the risk that the men would go back to work soon even without an agreement on pit closures.
Miners at the 1,000-man Sharlston pit in Normanton have said they will return next week if talks towards a settlement are not under way.
Mr Emyl Williams, Welsh president said: "I will reflect the mood of the South Wales miners at the national executive meeting. I will reflect the apprehension and also the dedication. The voice of those people still on strike must count

most when any decision about a return to work is taken".
That the militant Welsh miners should be talking about a return to work after almost a year of solid strike action is an indicator of rapidly-moving opinion, being kept under control only by the iron collective self-control of the NUM.
The National Coal Board yesterday repeated its willingness to settle on the terms conveyed by the TUC last week. Mr Michael Eaton, its chief spokesman, said: "Obviously what we want desperately to have is a negotiated settlement".
"It is very fair and it ought to be, and could be, decently accepted by the NUM".

A correspondent writes from Wales: South Wales leaders are expected to demand that the strike be abandoned by a national delegate conference on Monday, two days before its first anniversary.
Leaders of the area, which has remained most solidly behind the strike, are to issue a strong "call it a day" challenge to tomorrow's national executive. Privately, they are believed to be furious that the strike is being prolonged by areas where the majority of men have returned.
The area executive meeting yesterday accepted privately that the battle has been lost.

BR to deliver 'jobs or freight' warning

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

British Rail will today hold the first of hundreds of meetings to warn staff of the threat to more than 2,000 jobs as a result of freight losses running at around £300 million, and to demand that railway workers ignore union instructions banning the movement of coal.
Rail staff who are refusing to handle coal movements are expected to be presented with the choice of agreeing to work normally, or face the prospect of jobs disappearing. The decision by BR to go over the heads of the unions provoked an angry response from union leaders, who predicted it would "exacerbate an already difficult situation".

The National Union of Railwaymen and Aslef, the two main rail unions, told BR yesterday that they were not prepared to lift their instruction to members not to move coal in support of the miners' strike. A special meeting of the Rail Federation, comprising the two unions, is to be held tomorrow to consider a response to BR's actions.
In spite of the loss of coal traffic, road haulage because of the ban, union leaders recognize that the underlying problems facing BR's freight operations are more serious. The management yesterday told the unions that it needed "urgently" to reduce unit costs by up to 30 per cent.
It is understood that a final decision to take the unusual step of going directly to the staff to explain the serious freight problems was only agreed at a meeting yesterday morning, following the collapse of any new TUC peace initiative in the pits dispute.
BR has estimated that there are 600,000 to 700,000 tonnes of coal being produced each week that could be carried by rail, instead of the 200,000 actually being carried because of the unions' action. On average 40 trainloads of coal are being moved each day, compared with pre-strike daily level of 300 trains.
Last night Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of Aslef, said: "The last time British Rail went over our heads was in the flexible rostering dispute in 1982. That was an absolute fiasco. If they go over our heads this time, I am convinced they will end up in another fiasco".

Mass arrest 'a picket line policy'

By Craig Seton

Police were accused by a solicitor yesterday of deliberately carrying out mass arrests to keep striking miners off the picket line after the prosecution dropped charges of unlawful assembly against 21 miners when they appeared before Nottingham magistrates.
Mr Alan Craig, a Leeds solicitor representing striking miners from South Yorkshire who were arrested outside Harworth colliery, Nottingham, last August, said last night that unlawful assembly charges against another 60 men would be withdrawn later this week.
The magistrates formally dismissed the unlawful assembly charges against the 21 South Yorkshire men.

Mr Craig told the magistrates: "It is plain that a decision was made in the early days of the strike that where there was a mass picket there would be mass arrests".
A senior Nottinghamshire police officer later said that when the arrests were made the officers believed there was sufficient evidence to justify the charges. The prosecution case was in the hands of the legal department.



Mrs Kincock, displaying a NUT poster, at the start of the teachers' strike (Photograph: Barry Beattie)

2,000 schools close in teachers' strike

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Schools closed and children missed their lessons all over the country yesterday as the two biggest teaching unions went on strike for a pay increase of at least £1,200 a year.
The disruption was particularly severe because of the half-day strike by the second biggest union, the National Association of Schoolmasters Union of Women Teachers, which it claimed contributed to more than five million children going unschooled. It said 20,000 schools were affected with 2,000 being forced to close.
The selective strike action by the biggest union, the National Union of Teachers, affected 216 schools in 26 local authorities with 4,000 teachers refusing to take lessons. This action will be continuing today and tomorrow, and will be stepped up next week and in following weeks.

As the NUT was assessing the success of its campaign of rolling three-day strikes, it made a surprise announcement yesterday that it would be holding a nationwide ballot on the six-point action it began earlier this month.
That came after last week's High Court order that the NUT has to ballot its members in Solihull on whether they wanted to withdraw "goodwill", that is refuse to cover for absent colleagues and refuse to attend parent and staff meetings and take part in activities outside lesson time.
The union disclosed yesterday that more than 80 per cent of its members in Solihull had voted for this action. It said that 55 of the 64 schools in the authority which had returned their ballot papers voted by a two-thirds majority to continue to refuse to do "voluntary" duties. Nine schools did not provide this two-thirds majority. There are 73 schools in Solihull.
Mr Doug McAvoy, NUT's deputy general secretary, said the union was having a national ballot, not because it conceded that those voluntary duties were contractual, but because it did not want public attention diverted from the central issue of the pay campaign.

Teachers were sick of being insulted, Mrs Glenys Kincock, schoolmistress, said yesterday and marched off with her colleagues to put vivid yellow leaflets through the front doors of houses in Neasden, north-west London (Patricia Clough writes).
Mrs Kincock, part-time primary teacher, salary scale one (average £7,687) and wife of the Labour leader, was on strike for the first time in 20 years teaching.

Continued on back page, col 8

Civil servants 'duty is to ministers'

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A restatement of the duties of Civil Servants in relation to ministers, the first such codification for about thirty years, was sent to Whitehall Permanent Secretaries yesterday to be passed on to subordinates who have direct regular dealings with ministers.

It was contained in a "note of guidance" written by Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet and head of the Home Civil Service, with the consent of the Prime Minister and the agreement of colleagues.

Sir Robert said yesterday that he had been conscious since the Poincaré case became public that some Civil Servants had been uncertain of the position, which he had thought for some months it would be useful to restate.

His note says that "recent events" and the public discussion on them had persuaded him that it was time to write it.
Sir Robert said his note was "not new in doctrine but new in codification". It drew on an unpublished document written in the Fifties by one of his predecessors, Sir Edward Bridges, and a memorandum prepared for a Parliamentary Committee between the wars by Sir Warren Fisher, who was head of the Home Civil Service from 1919 to 1939.

The thinking if not the wording of Sir Robert's general guidance is familiar: "Civil Servants are servants of the Crown. For all practical purposes the Crown in this context means... the Government of the day."

"The civil service as such has no constitutional personality or responsibility separate from the duly elected Government."

The Service was non-political, and it was of the first importance that its members conduct themselves so as to deserve and retain the confidence of ministers and to be able to establish the same relationship with members of future administrations.

"The determination of policy is the responsibility of the minister... in the determination of policy the Civil Servant has no constitutional responsibility or role distinct from that of the minister."

Civil Servants were in breach of their duty, and damaged their integrity, if they deliberately withheld relevant information or gave ministers other advice than the best, or sought to obstruct or delay a decision simply because they did not agree with it.

The last part of Sir Robert's note touches on matters discussed at the trial of Mr Clive Ponting, the former assistant secretary at the Ministry of Defence.

Mr Ponting, who admitted that he sent Mr Tam Dalyell

Continued on back page, col 6

Nitze is hopeful on Star Wars

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

On the eve of new US-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, Mr Paul Nitze, the brains behind the American negotiating team, has expressed cautious optimism that the Soviet Union may come round to the US view that President Reagan's strategic defence initiative could result in a more stable basis for world peace by eventually eliminating nuclear weapons.

In an interview with *The Times* Mr Nitze, who has been a top US adviser for more than 40 years, said the Soviet Union's present blither opposition to the President's initiative, popularly known as Star Wars, was based on its reluctance to forfeit its present monopoly on defensive systems.

He was referring to the Soviet Union's deployment of an anti-ballistic missile network around Moscow and the world's only operational anti-satellite system. The United States also claims that the Kremlin is already carrying out its own research into space-based defence weapons.

"If (the Soviet Union) come to the conclusion that this present one-sided situation is not in their long-term interests, then they might look to some other solution to the problem of deterrence based on equal security," he said.

Mr Nitze made it clear, however, that the transition from present system of deterrence based on mutual assured destruction to one based on a space shield against incoming missiles would take a long time.

He predicted that it would take at least 10 years before it would be possible to begin switching the emphasis from offensive to defensive weapons, and the President's ultimate objective of ridding the Earth of nuclear weapons would go well into the next century.

Mr Nitze said the Star Wars programme would fall into three distinct phases. The first phase would be devoted to research to see whether a space-based defence system was technologically feasible. During this period the United States would push ahead with attempts to negotiate a substantial reduction in strategic and intermediate range missiles.

If research showed that a survivable and cost-effective space defence system was possible, the second phase would come into operation. During this, the US would seek an interim agreement with the Soviet Union on further reductions of offensive nuclear arms and the balanced deployment of defensive weapons.

In the third and final phase the United States and the Soviet Union would continue the reduction of their nuclear arsenals to zero.

Gromyko hard line, page 6

Foot attack on former Speaker

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot, the former Labour leader, yesterday retaliated against Lord Tonypanby, the former Speaker of the Commons, for breaking the secrets of confidential discussions in his autobiography, *George Thomas, Mr Speaker*.
Mr Foot told *The Times* in his first public comment on the controversial book: "I suppose George might be covered by the Official Secrets Act. There is a better case against him than against Ponting."

Lord Tonypanby's book contains a number of highly sensitive anecdotes about Mr Foot and Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister and fellow Cardiff Labour MP, and it has provoked a great deal of behind-the-scenes anger.
In a letter to *The Times* today Mr Callaghan expresses his public sorrow, and undoubtedly private anger, that Lord Tonypanby should have written with such hostility towards him.

One point of controversy in the book describes the heavy pressure put on the then Mr Thomas over the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill in 1976, when Lord Tonypanby was expected to save his old Party. He says that Mr Callaghan and Mr Foot never forgave him for taking an independent line. Letters, page 11

Pound recovers after \$1.037 low

By David Smith, Energy Correspondent

The dollar rose further and then fell back sharply yesterday, just as the pound was coming under severe pressure against all currencies.

The pound, which slumped to a new low during the day of \$1.0370 and was unaffected by good trade figures, closed in London at \$1.0535, a record closing low but only a quarter of a cent down on the day. The sterling index fell 0.7 to a new closing low of 70.2 after touching 70.0 at 1 pm.

Market conditions were hectic. The dollar dropped by 6½ pence against the mark in a few minutes during the late

afternoon as markets responded to remarks by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, which provided a trigger for profit-taking on the dollar.

This allowed the pound to recover to \$1.0685 in earlier trading in New York. The mark was quoted at DM3.3900 after DM3.4750 in Europe. No central bank intervention was detected.

With the dollar rising strongly yesterday morning, Britain's January trade figures went virtually unnoticed. There was a current account surplus of £324 million.

Export volume in November-January was up by 5 per cent on the previous three months. Imports fell by 4 per cent, partly reflecting new VAT rules at the ports.

● The Prime Minister said yesterday that the Government's inflation record would have been threatened if interest rates had not been increased to 14 per cent last month, and refused to be drawn on possible further increases in the wake of the further decline of sterling (our Political Correspondent writes).

Kenneth Fleet, page 23

63 per cent of parents favour school caning

Almost two-thirds of Britain's parents are in favour of corporal punishment in schools and as many would give permission for their own children to be caned, according to a Mori Poll carried out for *The Times*.

The survey, conducted while the corporal punishment Bill is in its committee stage, showed that 63 per cent of the 604 parents questioned approved of corporal punishment, while 33 per cent were opposed to it. Four per cent held no opinion.

Page 9

Zia delighted with 53% turn-out

From Michael Hamlyn, Islamabad

The military ruler of Pakistan, General Hameed Zia-ul-Haq, has won a considerable victory for his way of transferring power to civilian hands in the parliamentary election results, which were declared yesterday.

With all the results but one declared last night it was clear that the turn-out had well exceeded the total that the general had predicted would be a good result for him and his regime. He had looked forward to between 40 and 50 per cent. In the end he got 52.93 per cent, a total which compares reasonably well with the

election turn-outs of previous general elections.

President Zia welcomed the results as they were being declared by first of all thanking God that the elections were held in peaceful and fair manner. "It should open the eyes of the people who went to all lengths to oppose my plans for non-party elections," he said.

The President, who is also Chief of Army Staff and as such still chief martial law administrator, then made it clear that even now he does not intend a full transfer of power. "It proves," he said, "That people are keen to join me in sharing power."

However, the elections have not all gone the regime's way. In what must be regarded as a vote of dissatisfaction with the present way they are ruled, the Pakistanis have firmly refused to return to the National Assembly five out of the nine federal ministers who offered themselves for election.

The President also said yesterday that he expected to be in a position to name the new Prime Minister on March 23, the day that the National Assembly elected on Monday, and the Senate, indirectly elected by the provincial assemblies which will themselves be elected tomorrow, will meet for the first time.

In fact, the general may find that the Assembly he has called into being will be less tractable than he thinks. Although the election was supposedly carried out on a non-party basis many parties supported candidates behind the scenes.

The results declared yesterday show that the rightist fundamentalist parties have done badly. In particular, the Jamaat Islami Party has been badly mauled, winning only nine seats, and having 47 candidates defeated.

The more centrist Muslim League has done rather better, winning 17 seats and losing

Continued on back page, col 3

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A decadent advertisement for the evils of pornography, says judge

The Fox's reign of terror ends in jail for life

By Michael Horsnell

Malcolm Fairley, the sex offender known as the Fox who committed rapes and burglaries in the Home Counties last summer, was given six life sentences by a judge yesterday.

Fairley, aged 32, and the father of three children, remained apparently emotionless in the dock as Mr Justice Causfield sentenced him to a further 82 years for crimes which the judge described as depraved and wicked.

Fairley had pleaded guilty at St Albans Crown Court to three charges of rape and a series of aggravated burglaries and indecent assaults.

Mr John Allott QC, prosecuting, said the charges covered the more serious in a series of 79 major crimes committed by Fairley between March and September, 1984, and that Fairley wanted another 68 offences to be taken into consideration.

After listening to the catalogue of sexual offences which terrorized villages between Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable and Tring, the judge said: "There are degrees of wickedness and depravity beyond the capacity of condemnatory description. Your crimes fall within this category, crimes for which there is no excuse and which leave your victims in utter terror and with lifelong burdens of frightening memories."

"You have less desecrated and defiled men and women, old and youthful, in their own homes, which you have then pillaged. I am satisfied that you are a decadent advertisement for the evils of pornography. But they will want to forget you as one of their worst casualties."

After receiving the maximum sentences, which will run concurrently, Fairley was escorted from the court by a hundred of people lining the court precinct of hushed abuse.

The court had heard that Fairley, an illiterate, who came to the Aylesbury area in the autumn of 1983, was influenced by hardcore pornographic videos.

Fairley's first sexual attack was in April at the home of a widow aged 74 near Leighton Buzzard. Further sexual attacks and other offences followed, including one in which a shotgun was fired.

When he was arrested he said in a statement to the police: "I am sorry, I never wanted to hurt anybody. I just want to say I am sorry and I am glad I have been caught so I can get help to stop it completely."

Mr Michael Connell QC, for the defence, said Fairley suffered from personality and physical defects.



Malcolm Fairley, The Fox, (top) and two men who arrested him, Detective Constables Dick Henkes (left) and Nigel Tomkins, above right, Det Chief Insp John Branscombe with The Fox's mask, and, right, his shotgun.

Flecks of paint trapped rapist

Throughout the hot summer of 1984 the vicious hooded rapist known as "The Fox" cast fear over the lives of thousands of people living in a triangle of villages on the edge of the Chilterns.

Terrified by the violent sexual crimes he committed in an area bounded by Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable and Tring, families padlocked their doors and windows, armed themselves with shotguns and air rifles and slept together for safety.

Malcolm Fairley, for whom "the gun is king" was the man the police, some 500 officers from six forces, were to hunt.

The semi-literate Fairley, from the Sunderland area, twice married with three children, earned his nickname for his astonishing fieldcraft in evading capture and because of the hair he built of chairs and blankets in some of the houses he burgled. "The Fox" did not have a permanent lair - instead, he adopted a "750H" van as a crow's nest at the

centre of the villages he terrorised.

Det. Chief Supt Brian Prickett, who was in charge of the hunt, said: "It is quite incredible and it shows the animal cunning of the man we were after. He would see the places he was going to hit and, having picked out a village or hamlet, he would drive there and select properties, and get to know the area well before carrying out his crime."

Police point to March 1984 as the beginning of his reign of terror. That month he committed 12 burglaries in Leighton Buzzard and a series of raids on secluded homes in the Tring area.

Then on the night of April 11 matters took a more serious turn when Fairley, indecently assaulted a woman aged 74 at her home in Leighton Buzzard.

On May 12, Fairley broke into the home of an elderly man at Cheddington, Buckingham-

shire, bound and gagged him and subjected him to gross sexual assault before taking a shotgun with him.

"Armed as he then was he discovered that in his own words 'the gun is king' and he had power to get people to do what he wanted", Mr Prickett said. "Moreover he had become obsessed with the idea of tying up a woman and raping her. When we tried to find out from him what it was that had turned him from a burglar to a sex attacker he said he had been influenced by some blue videos he had seen."

In the following months, a local businessman was shot and injured; a woman was raped as her husband lay helpless by her side; and a girl of 18 was raped and then, her boyfriend and brother were ordered by Fairley to have sex with her.

Then after raping a woman in August, Fairley left minute traces of paint from his car in a nearby copse. The paint was later matched to his car by police.

When Detective constables Dick Henkes, aged 31, and Nigel Tomkins, aged 23, called on Fairley on September 11, it was for routine "trace, interview and elimate" mission.

But a lorry driver interviewed under hypnosis had told police of seeing a car with a Durham number plate parked by the M18 shortly after the attack at Brampton on the M18. The car outside Fairley's flat was a yellow Allegro with a Durham number plate.

A search of the flat revealed two sets of green overalls in a material identical to a mask cut from a trouser leg recovered after an earlier assault.

The two detectives decided to put Fairley to one more test. They knew "The Fox" could be left-handed because he had used his left hand to rip the nightdress from one of his victims and because another woman had seen a distinctive watch on his right wrist.

Constable Henkes told Fairley to put on his watch as they might want to take him away for questioning for some time. Fairley used his left hand to pick up a watch matching the description in the officers' file and strapped it to his right wrist. "I am arresting you", said the detective.

Teleshopping offers cut-price goods

By Bill Johnston

Technology Correspondent

The first national television shopping service, which is to offer discounts competitive with any of the high street retailing chains, will be launched in April by Littlewoods.

About 300 types of branded electrical goods will be on sale through the British Telecom Prestel television set. The list is

compiled by Littlewoods computers and displayed on the Prestel pages based on criteria selected by the "teleshopper" for example price, make or model. Delivery home is free.

After selecting the goods the user presses the appropriate buttons on his television keypad, punching in his or her credit card number.

The new council members, and Mr William Cash, Conservative MP for Stafford, called for an independent government inquiry on the lines of a Royal Commission into alternative therapies to establish their value.

Council to supervise alternative medicine

By Nicholas Timmins

A council of eight of the leading professional associations in alternative and complementary medicine has been set up to determine standards of education, training, ethics and discipline for alternative practitioners.

The Council of Complementary and Alternative Medicine is to maintain a register of bona fide practitioners who belong to the member associations which cover acupuncture, chiropractic, homeopathy, herbalism, naturopathy and osteopathy.

The council was launched yesterday at a meeting at the House of Commons attended by Lord Home of the Hirsel whose daughter is a practising acupuncturist and who himself has submitted to the needle as a form of treatment.

The council is being supported by an all-party group of MPs who believe alternative and complementary medicine needs a professional self-regulatory body both to protect the public and to improve the standing of alternative therapies in the eyes of doctors and the Department of Health.

Lord Home of the Hirsel said he was a firm believer in the value of complementary medicine. Speaking at the council's launch, he said the time had come when instead of being at arm's length with the medical profession, firms should be built between the two. He added that his daughter, Mrs Meriel Darby, practised acupuncture on him.

"If I am feeling out of sorts she will diagnose what she thinks it is and then put a needle in me to redress the balance. I have found it has done me good."

The new council members, and Mr William Cash, Conservative MP for Stafford, called for an independent government inquiry on the lines of a Royal Commission into alternative therapies to establish their value.

BBC will press for wider TV fee

By David Hewson

Arts Correspondent

The BBC is to ask the Home Office to consider making a licence fee payable on every television set in a home. But the request will not be put until after the next licence fee settlement, expected late next month, the corporation's director-general, Mr Alasdair Milne, said yesterday.

Mr Milne said that the corporation was interested in a car radio tax, paid in conjunction with an excise licence, although the measure has been ruled out by the Government.

He conceded that the decision to drop and reinstate Dallas after public protests was a mistake.

But the decision to drop Dallas was not out of spite because the series had been bought by Thames, Mr Milne said. The move made it appear that Mr Michael Grade, controller of BBC 1, had toyed with the audience's affections, Mr Milne said, something which Mr Grade and the BBC regretted.

The BBC's claim for a rise of £19 to £65 for a colour licence was what was needed, Mr Milne said, and he would not speculate on the effects of a lower one.

The corporation believed that it had fought off the threat of advertising, but expected to encounter the argument at the next licence fee application in three years, Mr Milne said. Introducing commercials would adversely affect commercial radio and the regional and national press.

Leading article, page 11

Taki released

Peter Theodoropoulos, aged 47, the gossip writer Taki, was released from Pentonville Prison, London yesterday after serving two-thirds of a 16-week sentence for trying to smuggle cocaine through Heathrow airport.

Update on IBM, February 1985.

No. 2

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In all these ways information technology can help reverse the decline of British manufacturing.

SHOWCASE IN LONDON

Since October 1983, current and potential customers have been able to see a large part of the IBM range demonstrated at IBM's biggest UK customer support centre. Situated on London's South Bank, this represents an investment of around £40 million.

DESIGNED IN BRITAIN. SOLD WORLD-WIDE

One of IBM's most important investments is in its development staff at the IBM laboratory in Hursley, near Winchester.

Major 1984 design successes from Hursley include two powerful workstations based on the IBM Personal Computer. Hursley develops products for use all over the world.

BRITAIN'S SIXTH BIGGEST EXPORTER

The success of IBM products, especially the Personal Computer, has led to the expansion of IBM's manufacturing complex in Greenock, Scotland, where two new production lines were opened last year.

In 1984, IBM was Britain's 47th largest company. Yet exports from Greenock and the plant at Havant, Hampshire, made IBM Britain's sixth largest exporter.

JUST THE JOB FOR BRITAIN.

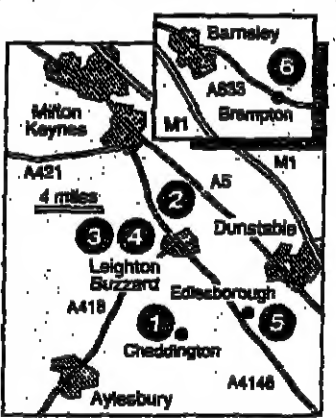
FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE TO IBM UK, EXTERNAL PROGRAMMES, SOUTH BANK, LONDON SE1 9PZ.

The charges

Fairley, pleaded "guilty" to burglary at a house in Linslade, near Leighton Buzzard on April 11 1984 (14 years); burglary at a house in Linslade on May 10 in which he stole a 12-bore double-barrelled shotgun and £450 in cash (14 years); indecently assaulting the owner of the house (10 years); burglary at a house in Tring on June 6 from which he stole a 12-bore single-barrelled shotgun and ammunition (14 years); aggravated burglary on June 9 at a house in Heath and Reach, near Leighton Buzzard, with intent to steal and rape a woman while in possession of a firearm (life); aggravated burglary on June 9 when he broke into a house at Leighton Buzzard with intent to steal and rape a woman while in possession of a firearm (life); aggravated burglary on June 6 when he entered a house at Linslade with intent to "rape" a woman while in possession of a firearm (life); rape on July 10 (life); rape on July 13 (life); rape on August 17 (life); burglary at Peterborough, Co Durham, in August 18 (14 years); burglary at a house in Milton Keynes (14 years).

Fairley pleaded not guilty to further charges of grievous bodily harm on June 9, possession of a firearm with intent to endanger life on the same date, and intent to rape on September 9. The Crown accepted the pleas of not guilty in these instances and let the charges lie on the file.

Where he struck



Police hunting The Fox investigated six attacks: (1) At Cheddington on a man who was sexually assaulted. (2) A shotgun attack on a business man as he lay in bed. (3) At Bideford Green, near Leighton Buzzard, when a young couple were tied up in their bedroom. (4) Also at Bideford Green when man was forced to watch while his wife was raped. (5) At Edlesborough, where a girl of 18, her brother and boyfriend were subjected to rape and assault. (6) Brampton, South Bedfordshire, where a husband was forced to watch his wife being raped.

Retired officer jailed for poisoning wife

Retired Air Commodore Surgeon Frederick Hutter, of Kingsbridge, south Devon, was jailed yesterday for four years after admitting at Exeter Crown Court administering poison to endanger the life of his wife. His plea of not guilty of attempted murder was accepted by the Crown.

He poisoned his wife, Ursula, aged 58, with weedkiller while he was having an affair with a high-ranking Royal Air Force woman officer, the court was told.

Hutter, aged 67, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, dosed his ailing wife's tea and coffee with sodium chlorate from his potting shed. Her hair became coarse, her skin went dry, her body and ankles swelled and she suffered from diarrhoea and nausea.

She became suspicious about his frequent trips to the shed, and after spotting him putting white powder into a mug she called the police.

Mr Neil Butterfield, defending, said Hutter had been driven to desperation by his wife's drinking.

Importers get warning on unsafe riding hats

By Colin Hughes

Suppliers of unsafe riding hats were warned yesterday by the Government that their products may soon be made illegal if they fail to comply with new British safety standards.

Mr Alexander Fletcher, minister for corporate and consumer affairs, issued the warning after MPs and equestrian societies demanded a ban on the import and sale of unsafe hats.

The British Horse Society, in particular, is anxious about the rising sales of cheap hats,

Rights 'died with actor'

The rights of Peter Sellers, the actor in the character he created in the Pink Panther films died with him, counsel claimed in the High Court in London yesterday.

Sellers' interest in the "name, voices and likeness" of the bumbling French policeman Inspector Clouseau, could not pass on to his estate, Mr Andrew Bateson, QC, said. Mr Bateson, counsel for

United Artists and Blake Edwards, the film director was answering claims that the film makers broke contracts with Sellers when they made the sixth film in the series, *Trail of the Pink Panther* after the actor's death in 1980. Sellers' estate claims damage and the withdrawal of the film because it used discarded material featuring the actor. The hearing continues today.

PARLIAMENT FEBRUARY 26 1985

State of the pound

Reason for flak jacket

Alliance want funds

UK must emulate enterprise of US

THE DOLLAR

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, has agreed with President Reagan that the best contribution the United States could make to a long-term solution of European economic problems is to reduce the dollar value in a reduction of the United States budget deficit. She indicated this in a statement to the Commons about her visit to Washington last week.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, asked what Mrs Thatcher would do to arrest the fall in the pound, or would she sit back, helpless and hopeless, watching the pound shrivel below the level of the dollar.

Mrs Thatcher returned that the conveniently chose to ignore the fact that the dollar had surged against all European currencies. Since the pound had appreciated against all major currencies except the yen and the dollar.

Joint intervention could only make speculators hesitate and could not be a prolonged exercise. In her statement, Mrs Thatcher said that she and the President had agreed that the West's objective in the negotiations which would open in Geneva on March 12, should be a credible and verifiable reduction in nuclear weapons, which would allow them to maintain security at a lower level of weaponry and at a lower cost.

In our discussion on the strategic defence initiative (SDI), we reaffirmed (she said) the four points agreed during my visit to Camp David in December and, in particular, that research and development under the anti-ballistic missile treaty, should go ahead, but that eventual deployment of a defensive system in space would be a matter for negotiation under the terms of that treaty.

I expressed the hope that British scientists would be associated with research into the SDI. In our discussion of economic issues, I explained the concern in Europe at the continued rise of the US dollar against other currencies. I found this concern widely shared within the US administration, not least because of the adverse effect on their own agricultural and manufacturing industries, but it was recognized that no easy remedy existed.

The President and I agreed that the best contribution the US could make to a long-term solution lay in a reduction of their budget deficit. The President has put specific proposals to Congress to that end. I argued strongly against protectionist measures as a way of dealing with the trade effects of the high dollar on the US economy. I was assured that the administration was not contemplating such measures.

Mr Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, asked her: Does the recall saying in Guildhall last November there was an urgent need for negotiations between the super-powers because of the dangers of war and because we were on the verge of entering into technology in space which would cost so much to develop?

Why has she done a complete 'U' turn so that she is pathetically behind the Star Wars initiative which it could be said to have led us towards peace negotiations and disarmament and do nothing for more effective defence of war on this planet?

Does she agree the recent bout of speculation against the pound and other currencies was sparked off by the ill-timed comments by President Reagan at his press conference? Does she further agree that she gave the impression that by flattery and persuasion he would be able to persuade him to bail out the pound? Her complete failure to do that is a direct result for the current collapse of sterling.

What is she going to do to arrest the fall in currencies with all its terrible consequences for interest rates and import prices for Britain, or is she going to sit back helpless and watch the pound shrivel below the level of the dollar?

Mrs Thatcher: In regard to the SDI he will have observed the Soviet Union is already well on the way to research, already, I believe, ahead of us in research and electronic pulse beam, was already ahead of the West in having an anti-satellite capability, was already ahead of the West in its experience of the anti-ballistic missile system around Moscow which has been there 20 years, and in up-dating that system.

It is vital for the United States to engage in research to catch up with the Soviet Union to make sure that nuclear deterrence would remain balanced so we were certain that the Soviet Union would not go and leap ahead of us in research into anti-ballistic weapons when the United States was not doing anything.

I supported research on the SDI from the start. Right back in 1977 we were well aware that the Soviet Union was ahead in laser technology and electronic pulse beam and we were wondering why the United States was not then embarking on a programme to catch up. So we supported fully that research programme. It is vital for the balance between the Soviet Union and the United States.

If it comes to deploying weapons as a result of that research, I believe President Reagan made clear in his statement in Geneva, that development comes within the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972 and would properly have to be negotiated and agreed. It is not a matter of balance of deterrence would be maintained.

I understand the Opposition are not concerned with keeping a balance between the Soviet Union and the West, but we are concerned with keeping up the effectiveness of the deterrence and to enhance and not diminish it.

In regard to sterling, he has totally and utterly ignored the fact that the dollar has surged against all European currencies and reached a record high and has surged against the yen and also the Swiss franc. That has chosen conveniently to ignore.

Over the last month sterling has appreciated against all the major currencies except the yen and the dollar.

There are virtually only two things one can do against a surge of currency and that is very limited indeed.

The first is joint intervention on a comparatively small scale compared with the enormous sums moving around in the dollar market. The second is to enter into the Williamsburg Agreement, but it can only be done in a way which makes speculators hesitate. It is not a prolonged exercise.

The other response is interest rates. I do not know whether he is urging them to go up or not.

Mr Julian Asensy (Brighton, Pavilion, C): Far from being a slap in the face, President Reagan's comments after her visit were very much a confirmation of what she

had been saying for the last five or six years.

The high rate of the dollar encourages exports because it acts as a tariff barrier against American imports. With regard to American interest rates, which are not all that high, what the President was really saying was what she has been saying for a long time - that it is time for us to recognize our economy so as to be able to compete in the world where no central bank could possibly succeed in balancing the currencies.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not believe there is any action the big five countries could take to stop the surge on the American dollar which we have sustained.

There are three possible explanations. First, the strength of their enterprise and the enterprising nature of the American economy means they do not cast all their eggs in one basket. Of the seven million jobs created in the last two years all were created by the United States people and not by the government.

Second, is the height of the deficit and the interest rates necessary to finance it. That is having an effect on the height of the dollar.

Third, speculators have been piling in, which is where intervention can sometimes help. It happens on the right occasion and is done in a coordinated way.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): It was wise to criticize a friend. The Commonwealth government must just get the plaudits of the USA and more particularly since the Prime Minister is visiting this country this week? Will she even denigrate the very man who has been the boots of President Reagan and his government are going their own way and do not take a blind bit of notice of what she says to them?

Mrs Thatcher: He is referring to the fact that he is not going to accept into his ports ships if they have aboard nuclear weapons. I made it clear and shall continue to do so, wherever I am in the world, British Navy ships are seconded to NATO and we are on this side believe in NATO but the other side would like to destroy it.

So long as we believe in NATO we cannot reveal what weapons they carry. Therefore I have no intention of indicating which ships carry nuclear weapons. That is my duty to keep faith with the NATO agreement.

Later Mrs Thatcher said one had to take advantage of the high dollar. It encouraged exports to the United States from all parts of the United Kingdom, and a number of countries were taking advantage of that, and it also was a very good time for inward investment into Britain. How far we will make progress I cannot anticipate at this stage.

Mr Timothy Yeo (South Suffolk, C): The vast majority of the British people understand clearly why the pound was weak and believe that the views of Mr Heseltine and that of his colleagues and staff would be far better spent in preparing Britain's defence against future external enemies rather than in answering questions about obscure historical incidents.

Mr Heseltine: He is very much in touch with the mood of the British people and the mood of this House, but I have to respect the right of MPs to ask the sort of questions Mr Dailly asks, however daft they may be.

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Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton, South, SDP): She has not only returned empty-handed on economic policy but worse, we have record lows against trade-weighted index of all currencies with the pound. Will she take further steps to stop the disruption and distortion to world trade the economic policy followed in Washington is causing?

The only answer can be unified action with our partners in the EEC and entry into the EMS.

Mrs Thatcher: All the currencies in European monetary system are also at record lows against the dollar, so the EMS does not protect one from a surge against the dollar. Most countries' trade weighting have gone down because of the strength of the dollar. The same thing is affecting us all.

Intervention cannot deal fully (she said later) with the amount of money moved around the world by non-residents and also by the large sums of money sent to the Government has not had to go to the IMF like this.

Earlier, during question time, Mr Eric Forth (Mid Wiltshire, C) asked: Will she confirm that she agreed with the President Reagan that the EEC's current currency policy to establish a correct relationship with the dollar it will be essential for the European countries to move towards American labour laws, American labour mobility, social security and attitudes to work?

Mrs Thatcher: Part of the strength of the dollar is the great strength of the American economy particularly in the matters to which Mr Forth refers. The American economy has expenditure, better labour laws and, as President Reagan said at his press conference: "When it comes to job creation it was the individual workers, not governments that created virtually every one of seven million new jobs over the past two years."

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats: Given the fact that sterling trade weighted index has fallen to a level lower than it was in 1972, the Governor of the Bank of England and, more importantly, the CBI, and join the EMS?

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Mr John Hume (East Lothian, Lab) was refused leave in the Commons to bring in a Bill to provide for formal public consultation in Scotland on constitutional reform. The Bill, under which the outcome of the consultation would be reported to Parliament, was registered by 228 votes to 115 - majority against, 108.

Mr Hume said this week would bring the 10th anniversary of the referendum in which Scottish voters gave a majority of 77,435 for a Scottish Assembly. Despite this, the incoming Tory Government which followed in 1979 refused to implement the Scotland Act.

In Scotland there was a totally unrepresentative pseudo colonial representation in the Scottish Office and a Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr George Younger) in constant conflict with practically everyone, including teachers, pensioners, teachers and miners. The next Labour Government would be committed to legislate on devolution.

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn (Perth and Kinross, C) said MPs should reject the Bill. It had no rational or constitutional basis.

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Wrong for teachers to strike

EDUCATION

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, rejected a call for an independent review of the teachers' pay claim, saying during question time in the Commons that their pay had kept pace with inflation since 1979.

Mr Timothy Smith (Beaconsfield, C) said strike action by teachers constituted grave dereliction of duty and had further damaged the reputation of the teaching profession, and its claim to put first and foremost the interest of Britain's schoolchildren.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. For teachers to pursue a pay claim at the expense of children in their care seems to Conservatives totally and utterly wrong.

Mr Thomas Clarke (West Monmouth, Lab) Parents are deeply worried about the current teachers' dispute - (Conservative cheer) - specifically in Scotland. Will she agree to an independent pay review which seems a fair way of settling the problem?

Parents are worried because they do not want to see the same intransigence in this dispute as she has shown over the miners' dispute.

Mrs Thatcher: The teachers' pay claim is for a minimum of £1,200 per teacher and would cost about £500 million which would have to come from other taxpayers, from other parts of education, or other parts of the Government's budget.

Employers have offered arbitration and the teachers have refused. I see no reason for an independent inquiry.

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£6.5m to fence cruise missile base at Molesworth

DEFENCE

The total Ministry of Defence cost of the operation to fence the RAF Molesworth site was likely to be £6.5 million, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said during Commons questions. Missiles would not be delivered to there until about 1988.

In the meantime, the security operation would be such as to ensure the construction programme was completed on time. It was too soon to say what this operation eventually would cost.

What Molesworth did (he said) was to ensure that the large number of people living in that area were not subjected to the harassment of those who were illegally operating on Ministry of Defence land. It denied them the opportunity for continued occupation and frustration of the legitimate rights of this Government.

We will maintain NATO's policies because they have secured peace which those who protest are only too happy to enjoy for further their protest.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) said Mr Heseltine had cut a silly sight prancing about in an Army flak jacket, especially as he had the support of the real Army and had put himself out as quickly as he possibly could, and all because he wanted to remove a few peaceful protesters, Quakers, and a white goat.

Mr Heseltine: I would concede one point. I did take what trouble I could to plan that exercise. I did make one miscalculation. I forgot to take a coat with me and it was raining. (Laughter)

Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C): Money spent on restoring the peace of the Queen and change our policy for keeping the peace is money well spent.

Mr Heseltine: I thought he might be talking about Mr Skinner. That certainly would be money well spent.

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Why Community needs to have overdraft

EEC FINANCE

If the United Kingdom did not advance its payments to the EEC, the EEC would cause distortion which would be a cause for concern to British people, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said at question time in the Commons.

When Mr Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, who unsuccessfully sought information about how much the overdraft would be and on what conditions it had been advanced.

When Mr Kinnock asked a former WEA tutor, rose to ask his first question. Conservative MPs shouted: Why are you not on strike?

He said: Does the Prime Minister really tell me that it would not be right for the EEC to raise a loan for budgetary purposes?

If she feels that, how does she explain the Government's decision to extend overdraft facilities to that it has already made £285 million available to the EEC in the past few months?

Mrs Thatcher: In view of the European Parliament's decision about the budget, the only way the EEC to carry on is to have monthly budgets of one twelfth of the budget for last year, and as that is not enough to meet outgoings, particularly on some agricultural items, the monthly amounts have been brought forward to enable the EEC to continue. I do not know how else it is to be done.

Mr Kinnock: After Fontainebleau, we were told there was new machinery to iron out all these difficulties and that had been largely attributable to the negotiating genius of the Prime Minister. How much is the overdraft and on what conditions?

Does it mean that we are paying for our own rebate?

Mrs Thatcher: No. The rebate this will eventually come. (Laughter) - as did that for last year.

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Nato group to meet in March

DEFENCE

The Government had no plans to introduce the neutron bomb, Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, said in answer to Commons questions on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nuclear planning group, which will meet on March 26 and 27 in Luxembourg.

This was one of a series of bi-annual meetings of NATO defence ministers, the purpose of which (he added) was to discuss nuclear matters within the alliance.

David Nettle (Covevery South East, Lab): Will he take the opportunity at that meeting in March to ensure no plans are put forward to introduce artillery shells which can be transformed into enhanced radiation weapons, which are more commonly known outside this

chamber as the ideal catalyst bomb, the neutron bomb.

Mr Heseltine: The neutron bomb was an idea the Labour Government supported. We have no plans for the introduction of such a weapon. When I am asked about nuclear weapons, I say I am going to go on with the policies the last Labour Government pursued because they have maintained the peace. I can see no reason for abandoning those policies.

Mr David Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament: What general matters will be discussed at the nuclear planning group in March? People on both sides of the House are fed up with getting different accounts from the Government and getting other accounts from the press out of the United States Congress.

Are we going to get progress in March in modernization of these weapons? Is the Government going to say to the Americans we have no intention of allowing new nuclear shells to be used for the FH70 Howitzer?

Mr Heseltine: NATO has taken a decision to see how far it can reduce its short-range nuclear weapons. The principal item we have to deal

with is not yet finalized - is the scale in which we actually carry out the decision to reduce the amount of short range weapons.

We will also have to discuss what remaining capabilities have to be modernized. This is part of a dual decision which has to be considered. How far we will make progress I cannot anticipate at this stage.

Mr Timothy Yeo (South Suffolk, C): The vast majority of the British people understand clearly why the pound was weak and believe that the views of Mr Heseltine and that of his colleagues and staff would be far better spent in preparing Britain's defence against future external enemies rather than in answering questions about obscure historical incidents.

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Sentence not changed by Ministry

AS WITH ALL OFFICIAL REPORTS

As with all official reports the sentence of Sir John Fieldhouse on the Falklands was not changed through more than one draft, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said at question time in the Commons.

The sentence dealing with the detection of the General Belgrano in the despatch as published was unchanged throughout the drafting process. Any amendments that were suggested on other matters were

agreed personally by the Commander in Chief.

He told Mr Tam Dailly (Llanelli, Lab), who had asked what alterations were made in the despatch at the Ministry of Defence at Northwick, how he was made with Sir John's knowledge and consent and on whose authority the rest were made, that the suggestion that in some way the ministry tried to change Sir John's draft against his wishes was without foundation.

I cannot understand (he added) how Mr Dailly can continue to pursue this matter.

Mr Timothy Yeo (South Suffolk, C): The vast majority of the British people understand clearly why the pound was weak and believe that the views of Mr Heseltine and that of his colleagues and staff would be far better spent in preparing Britain's defence against future external enemies rather than in answering questions about obscure historical incidents.

Mr Heseltine: He is very much in touch with the mood of the British people and the mood of this House, but I have to respect the right of MPs to ask the sort of questions Mr Dailly asks, however daft they may be.

Mr Timothy Yeo (South Suffolk, C): The vast majority of the British people understand clearly why the pound was weak and believe that the views of Mr Heseltine and that of his colleagues and staff would be far better spent in preparing Britain's defence against future external enemies rather than in answering questions about obscure historical incidents.

Frog watch award for policemen

By John Young

A group of policemen, members of the Metropolitan Police Angling Society, were named yesterday as the winners of the United Kingdom conservation project of the year award.

The award was for the reintroduction of frogs, toads and newts to an area at Fisher's Green, near Waltham Abbey, Essex. Amphibians disappeared from the area in the early 1950s, when ponds and drainage ditches were filled to allow a farmer to enlarge his field. But in the last seven years members of the society have transferred spawna from garden ponds to new sites around the fishery.

Other British winners were Mrs Constance Calver, aged 74, of Newcourt, near Lyme, for creating a back stream urban nature reserve; Milford Haven central secondary school, for

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

"The special relationship" of which so much is made always seemed to imply a measure of partnership between equals: it has been Mrs Thatcher's achievement to reduce the status of Britain from that of a partner to that of a US satellite. So wrote Professor Emeritus Keith Buchanan in a letter published in *The Times* on Monday.

I suspect that quite a number of people may share his sentiment, even if they would not put it so starkly. Mrs Thatcher's speech to Congress went down extremely well in Washington, but she may have been a bit too lavish in her friendship for British taste. To make matters worse, President Reagan appeared to reject her arguments on the strength of the dollar while she was returning to London.

Mr Roy Hattersley was able to chide that she had received a "lap in the face" for her efforts. But I very much doubt if that was what the President intended. Reading his comments in full, I have the impression of a man who was trying, in rather muddled fashion, to defend himself not to rebuff her.

For all his eloquence in a set speech, Mr Reagan is noted for his inability to express himself with precision at a press conference. Nothing that he said then was directly contrary to what she said in her speech. She was asking specifically for a lower budget deficit, not for intervention in the money markets. But, not for the first time, he failed to appreciate how his remarks would be interpreted. I would regard this simply as another example of diplomatic insensitivity.

True meaning of special relationships

It might be argued that that is sufficient indication of how empty the "special relationship" has become. Surely in the past the President of the US would have had to show more consideration for the feelings of the British Prime Minister?

But I differ from Professor Buchanan as to what the special relationship used to be. It was never a partnership of equals. It was a partnership of apparently equal respect between unequal powers. But in international affairs this must seem like a contradiction in terms. Where there are great disparities in wealth, military strength and the degree of material dependence upon the other, there cannot be consistent equality of respect.

For much of the time the difference in power between the US and Britain was masked by sentiment and esteem for British experience. But even the friendship between Churchill and Roosevelt, which is often regarded as the apogee of the special relationship, was much affected by the changing balance of power between the two countries.

Changing US view of West Europe

The nearest they came to a sense of true equality was just after Pearl Harbor, when Churchill was able to insist on an early meeting in Washington. The British Prime Minister was not so successful in securing adequate consultation before Yalta. By then Britain had become unmistakably the junior partner, and the balance has shifted progressively further to Britain's disadvantage since then.

Does this mean that the special relationship has become either dead or useless to Britain? I do not think so. Western Europe may no longer have such a high priority in American thinking, and within Europe West Germany may matter more now in material terms. But Americans and British still feel particularly comfortable dealing with each other. We all know that this does not mean that the US is always prepared to accept the British point of view. But it does give us a head start in arguing our case in Washington because there is still an assumption there that it is part of the natural order for the two countries to be in step.

British opinions are all the more likely to be taken seriously because they are seen to be based on a bedrock of agreement on fundamentals. In speaking as she did in Washington last week, Mrs Thatcher was not renouncing British influence. Rather she was creating the conditions in which it stands the best chance of being effective. That is the essence of the special relationship today. It gives us the opportunity to advise, to warn and sometimes to be consulted.

Solidarity halts prices strike but presses on with protests

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa yesterday called off a planned Solidarity strike against government plans for food price rises but said that the banned trade union would still stage some protest actions tomorrow. Apparently to press for the release of political prisoners.

Mr Walesa was responding to a Government climbdown on the issue of food price increases. Original proposals, which drew criticism from the official pro-Government trades unions, provided for an across-the-board price rise of about 12 to 13 per cent.

The authorities have now announced that they will reduce that increase and stagger it throughout the year to muffle the impact on ordinary working people and pensioners.

The Solidarity chairman saw this yesterday as a victory for his strike threat. "We are cancelling the strike call because the Government has withdrawn the price rise proposals. Efficient preparations for the action forced the Government to make concessions," he said in a statement read by phone from his apartment in Gdansk.

The statement was also endorsed by Mr Zbigniew Bujak, the fugitive Solidarity leader, on behalf of the whole underground leadership. But Mr Walesa still held out the prospect of further protests:

"Not all matters have been resolved. Therefore all other protest actions due to take place on Thursday will go ahead."

Mr Walesa and Mr Bujak appeared to be referring to the possibility of protests. After religious services on Thursday to call for the release of Solidarity colleagues, including Mr Adam Michnik, Mr Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Mr Bogdan Lis who are under arrest.

Mr Jerzy Urban, the Government spokesman said yesterday that the authorities would take tough action against protesters including those organized in factories. Apart from penal code and labour code legislation, the authorities could apply article 47 of the trade union law which provides for a jail term of up to a year for strike organizers, he told reporters.

The 15-minute strike, coming on top of a hard winter, that was likely to cost the country about 60 billion zlotys, was a serious attempt at disruption of the economy, he said. In 15 minutes, for example, Polish industry could produce 12,000 pairs of shoes.

Mr Urban claimed that on the basis of an opinion poll carried out by the Government there was a large and increasing measure of support for legal action against such protests while 26 per cent, compared to 39 per cent in 1983, opposed it.

US warns Warsaw over expulsion

From Our Correspondent, Washington

The White House warned Poland yesterday that it would face tough reprisals if it expelled another United States diplomat, after the expulsion of the US defence attaché, Colonel Frederick Myer, on Monday.

Colonel Myer was ordered out for allegedly taking pictures in a restricted area, a charge Washington denied. The State Department retaliated by expelling Mr Zygmunt Szymanski, the defence attaché at the Polish Embassy in Washington.

The White House spokesman, Mr Larry Speakes, said yesterday: "We would consider retaliation of the action by the Polish Government as a reason for even more serious action on our part." He refused to say what action might be taken but added: "We would really get tough."

President Reagan has been following a step-by-step plan of easing US sanctions against Poland in response to Warsaw's liberalization moves. The sanctions were put in place when Warsaw imposed martial law more than three years ago.

According to the US Defence Department, Colonel Myer and his wife, Barbara, were taken forcibly from a US government car and held incommunicado for nearly six hours after their arrest last Thursday.

The department described the treatment of the couple as particularly outrageous, saying Mrs Myer's clothing was taken from her. "Only upon Mrs Myer's protestations did males leave the room where she was detained," a statement said.

"She was then forced to perform exercises before Polish security personnel."

It said: "The conduct of Colonel Myer and Mrs Myer was at all times consistent with normal diplomatic duties. The Polish Government's accusations are without foundation."

The State Department said the U.S. expected that the Polish individuals responsible would be disciplined and that such behaviour would not recur. It said the case represented a most serious violation of the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, which both countries have signed.

Talks between the United States and Poland on a science and technology agreement due to begin yesterday have been postponed, and the return to Warsaw of the US chargé d'affaires, Mr John Davis, has been delayed because of the incident. There has been no US ambassador in Poland for three years.

The talks on the science agreement were part of Mr Reagan's plan of gradually easing sanctions against Warsaw.

The Government spokesman yesterday defended security police action against Colonel Myer and his wife (Roger Boyes writes).

The couple were in a non-diplomatic car, refused to show their documents when challenged in a military area and had clearly been taking pictures of military installations such as antennae.

Gromyko takes a hard line

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, who finishes his talks here today, delivered a hard message to his hosts about the likelihood of success in the coming negotiations at Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The world was literally holding its breath, he said. "But we nourish no illusions. Negotiations will be difficult." Speaking at a luncheon given here yesterday in his honour by Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko said that the Geneva negotiations had not begun, but in the United States there was already an abundance of statements to the effect that programmes for the stockpiling of weapons would be carried through.

"If there are people," he said, "who like sleepwalkers move, without being aware that they are on the edge of the abyss, then other nations must defend humanity against being dragged over the precipice."

He denied that the placing of new American missiles in Europe had helped anyone's security. On the contrary, the European continent was now undermined by an explosive force of enormous power. He placed responsibility on the United States as the country which had pressed others into accepting missiles, as well as on those countries which had given their assent.

He made no distinction about the varying degrees of readiness on the part of different countries in Europe to receive those missiles.

Killers may have been Zanu men

From Jan Rasth, Harare

Two men arrested in connection with the killing of five United African National Council officials on Sunday are suspected of being supporters of the ruling party, Zanu (PF).

In his first statement about the killings, the Zimbabwean Government said yesterday it was making no attempt to hide the fact that the arrested men may have been "government supporters".

The five officials from Hwange were dragged off a train in the north-western coal-mining town and shot at point-blank range on the platform. Police sources said only two men had fired weapons.

Earlier, Bishop Abel Muzorewa said he held both the Government and the ruling party responsible for the killings.

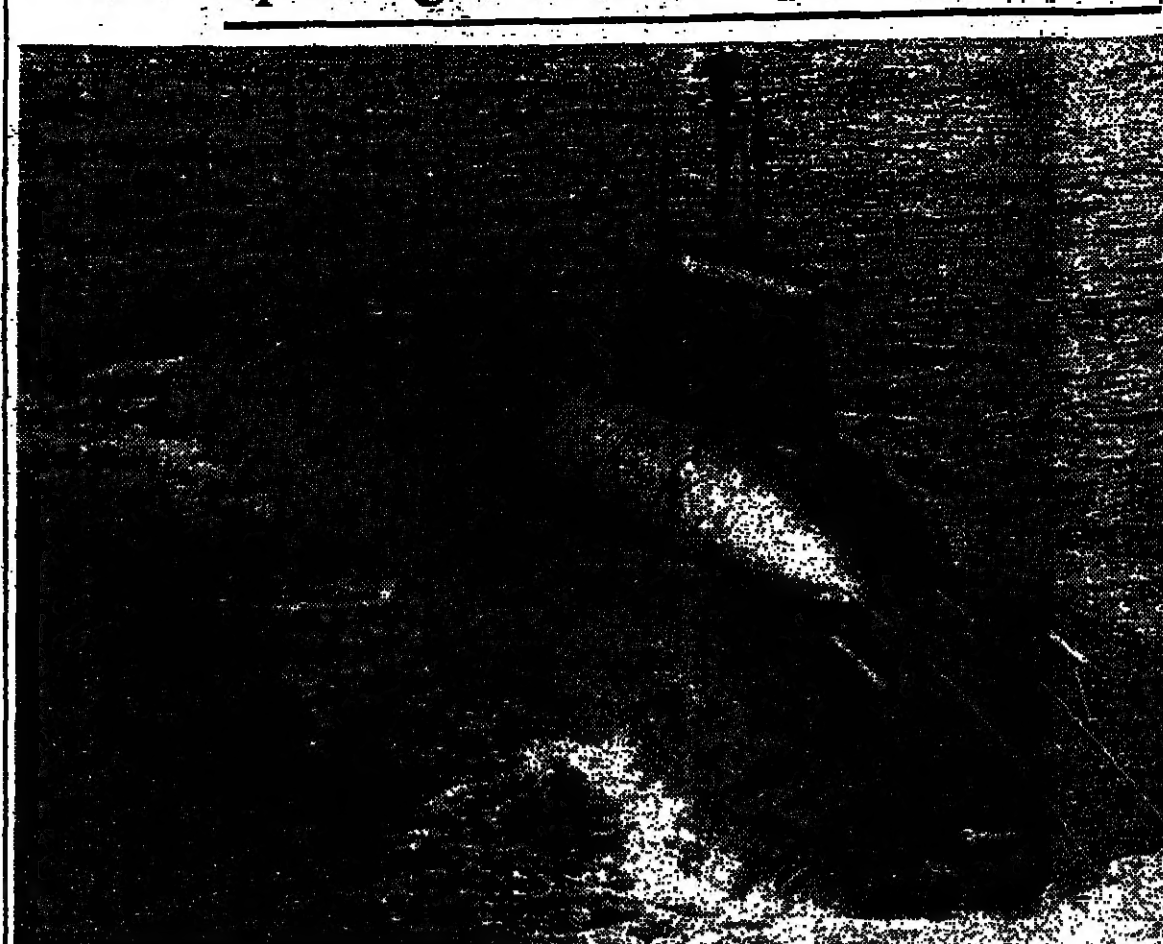
Pretoria eases curbs on urban blacks

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African Government has further relaxed controls on access by Africans to urban areas outside the tribal reserves, or "homelands", a restriction which is one of the main causes of black anger. But the system of passes and permits will remain.

This step comes after last week's announcement that three established African townships near Cape Town, which had been run down and scheduled for resettlement some 15 miles away, would be allowed to stay instead.

Spotting Russia's deep-sea dinosaur



Typhoon at sea: One of the first photographs of the world's largest submarine, Russia's Typhoon, which was released yesterday by the Royal Navy (Rodney Cowton writes). This 24,000-ton giant is nearly 200 yards long, more than three times as heavy as a British Polaris submarine, and at least 6,000 tons heavier than the planned Trident submarine which will

carry the next generation of Britain's strategic nuclear deterrent.

There is believed to be only one operational, although a second is expected to enter service shortly, and a third is at an advanced stage of construction. It is armed with 20 SS-N20 nuclear missiles, each with a range of 5,000 miles. This means that it will be able to operate in some of the

most remote ocean areas, and still remain within range of strategic targets.

The first Typhoon is thought so far to have remained in northern waters in the vicinity of the Barents Sea, relatively close to its base in the Kola Peninsula, and it was in the Barents Sea that the photograph was recently taken.

Greek link with Oslo spy trial

From Ulf Andenæs, Oslo

Mr Arne Treholt, the former Norwegian deputy minister and diplomat charged with having worked as a KGB agent for more than a decade, said in court here yesterday the left-wing movement of Greece had been formative in his political commitment.

A warm personal friendship had developed between Mr Treholt and the present Greek Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, which continued up to Mr Treholt's arrest last year.

Mr Treholt described how, as a journalist and young labour politician, he got closely acquainted with the opposition against the Junta which ruled Greece from 1967 to 1974. He met Mr Papandreu a year before the Junta seized power.

His Greek contacts extended to other members of today's ruling Socialist establishment in Athens, including the actress-politician, Melina Mercouri.

The involvement of the United States with Greek military Junta contributed to the forming of Mr Treholt's strong anti-Americanism, which is assumed to have been an ideological foundation for his alleged spying activities.

Through Greek contacts he later got in touch with Iraqi intelligence. He is also charged with spying for the Iraqis.

"I have seen it as part of my mission to work for a better dialogue, and to build bridges between East and West," Mr Treholt told the court.

Mr Treholt has pleaded not guilty on all charges, having withdrawn the statements which he made to the police shortly after his arrest.

In his opinion, the documents which he handed over to the KGB were of minor significance. "They were not secrets, the contents of several of them have been published in the *Economic magazine*," he said. During his meetings with Soviet intelligence officers he had mainly discussed international issues, he added.

He argued that of 832 supposedly classified documents seized at his apartment only 14 contained secret information, with the rest either freely available in the press or declassified files.

Some documents he declassified himself while state secretary for the law of the sea, a post he held from 1976 to 1979 after their contents no longer needed to be kept secret, he said.

He admitted having 59 regular working lunches with Soviet diplomats, but denied passing on anything which could endanger Norwegian national interests.

Drive to resettle refugees

By Michael Prest in Khartoum and Paul Valley in London

The Sudanese Government and the rebels in Tigré and Eritrea share a common desire to resettle thousands of Ethiopian refugees in their home province. They are looking to Western aid donors and agencies for help, but a combination of political wrangling, civil war and the sheer scale of the problem means that there are no easy solutions.

A massive programme to move more than 200,000 Ethiopian refugees from camps in Sudan and resettle them in their homes in drought-affected Tigré, Mr Tadros Hagos, the chairman, has appealed to the International Council of Voluntary Agencies in Geneva to use its influence with charities, governments and international agencies such as the EEC to help finance a \$500 million resettlement scheme. He is seeking a two-year commitment to feed 2.5 million of the 3.8 million people at risk of starvation in the province, and begin an ambitious programme of development work designed to lead to self-sufficiency by 1987.

The society's move comes at a time when most relief workers and Western government advisers are learning of the scale on which international food aid fails to reach the five million people of Tigré, one of the worst affected provinces in the drought.

The Ethiopian leader, Colonel Mengistu, has rejected recently two offers from the

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Top Mafia leaders indicted in New York

New York (Reuters)

A federal grand jury yesterday indicted all nine members of the "Cosa Nostra Commission" alleged to be the ruling council of the Mafia's five crime families in New York.

The indictment alleges that the commission "authorized gangland killings, settled disputes, and regulates Mafia criminal activities ranging from loan-sharking and gambling to drug trafficking and labor racketeering."

It named the five alleged bosses or acting bosses of the New York families, Paul Castellano, "Fat Tony" Salerno, Anthony Corallo, Philip Rastelli and Gen. Ro. Indelicato, and four other reputed top figures, Aniello Delibacchio, Salvatore Santoro, Christopher Furino and Ralph Scarfo.

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Chess resumes on Sept 1

Manila (Reuters)

A tournament between Anatoly Karpov, the reigning champion, and his challenger, Gary Kasparov, to decide who is the best in the world chess championship, will start on September 1, Mr Florencio Campomanes, the head of the World Chess Federation, said yesterday.

The contest in Moscow lasted 160 days and ended with Karpov leading 3-2, one victory away from retaining the title he has successfully defended since 1975.

Kyprianou puts off London trip

Nicosia (Reuters)

President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus has postponed a planned trip to London for talks tomorrow with Mrs Margaret Thatcher because of a political crisis on the island.

He was assured recently by the House of Representatives for his handling of UN-sponsored talks with the Turkish Cypriots. A statement was promised on Friday as to whether he intended to resign.

Chinese bring back salute

Peking (AP)

China is restoring the practice of pupils saluting teachers, scrapped two decades ago, as a representative Confucian tradition, the *Guanming Daily* reports. It is part of a campaign to upgrade respect for teachers.

Young pioneers will salute by raising their right hand above the head, while others must bow. The regulation verbal greeting will be "Good morning, teacher. How are you today?"

Ports strike

Paris (AP)

Members of the Communist-led CGT union employed by French ports have been called out on a 24-hr strike today in pursuit of a wage claim. It is not expected to affect cross-Channel ferries, except for the loading of cars and heavy cargo.

Swiss apology

Bern (AP)

Switzerland has apologized to the Soviet Union after Berne police used tear gas to try to make a renegade Soviet diplomat accept a blood alcohol test after passing a red light and being chased through the Swiss capital. His plea of diplomatic immunity was eventually accepted.

Two to die

Pietrmaritzburg (Reuters)

Two self-confessed members of the military wing of the outlawed African National Congress, Sipho Kulu, aged 25, and Lucky Payi, 20, were sentenced to death for the murder of a community leader outside his home here last year.

Lab blazes

Basle (Reuters)

Fire broke out in the Basle Institute for Immunology, destroying years of research work and injuring at least two people. The laboratory is funded by the Hoffman-La Roche chemical company.

Foetus sales

Vienna (AP)

Two employees of the Vienna Polytechnic have been dismissed after a press disclosure of an illegal business in human foetuses, sold after abortions to drug companies. They were not identified.

Killer hanged

Budapest (Reuters)

A 28-year-old Hungarian, Richard Richter, who ran amok with a knife in a Szegeed prison last October, killing three inmates and wounding four others, was hanged yesterday.

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Lange visit offers UK chance to heal rift over NZ nuclear stand

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

New Zealand's bulky Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, arrives in Britain today for a visit which could bring him into confrontation with Mrs Margaret Thatcher over his Government's anti-nuclear stand.

Its refusal to allow American warships to visit New Zealand without a declaration that they are not carrying nuclear weapons has caused a breach with the US and threatened the unity of the Australian-New Zealand-US (ANZUS) defence pact.

Mr Thatcher has also made clear that she will be "very disappointed" if Royal Navy vessels are not made welcome in New Zealand when they are in the region.

Geographically New Zealand may be the most distant member of the Commonwealth, but emotionally it remains the closest.

Its troops fought alongside the British in the First World War, most notably at Gallipoli, and in the Second World War in Italy, the Mediterranean and North Africa.

Detachments sailed to the Korean War and Vietnam, and contributed to the Commonwealth Monitoring Force which helped supervise the transfer of power in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe five years ago.

Since the early 1970s, moreover, Britain and New Zealand

have been linked through the Five Power Defence Agreement in South-East Asia - established after Britain's retreat west of Suez. So much they have shared.

Yet ironically the greatest external threat that New Zealand has faced since 1945 has come from Britain itself - through its decision to join the European Community 12 years ago.

Since then New Zealand's economic policy has been an exercise in crisis management as successive governments have sought new markets - in the Soviet Union, China, Japan, the Middle East and the United States. They have also been forced to diversify their products and by the end of this decade more than half the country's export earnings should come from manufactured goods.

But relations between London and Wellington have stayed cordial, partly because of family bonds and partly because of continuing mutual dependence.

Britain has won the thanks of Mr Lange himself by negotiating Commonwealth preferences for New Zealand exports to the EEC. The latest agreements were signed last year, allowing in 245,000 tonnes of sheepmeat a year and 83,000 tonnes of

butter - declining by 2,000 tons annually for three years.

As for Britain, whose share of the New Zealand market has slumped from 56 to 9 per cent in 30 years, New Zealand is an important stabilizing force in the Pacific following British withdrawal. Both belong to the South Pacific Commission - which also includes France and the US as well as other regional powers.

One reason for Mrs Thatcher's outburst was a fear that the dispute between Washington and Wellington might signal to Moscow a serious flaw in the Western alliance.

The criticism would seem to have been misguided if only because opinion polls suggest that most New Zealanders stand four-square behind Mr Lange in his refusal to allow port visits by warships which might be carrying nuclear weapons. Like him, they also want to stay within the ANZUS pact.

The direct effect on Britain is doubtful anyway because no Royal Navy warship is due to visit the region let alone New Zealand until next year. At least that guarantees time for wounds to heal.

Leading article, page 11

Russians threaten ILO with sanctions

From a Correspondent, Geneva

The Soviet Union is considering taking economic sanctions against the International Labour Organization (ILO) unless the agency reverses what the Russians say is its Western bias.

Mr Leonid Kostin, Soviet representative to the ILO's governing body which is meeting here this week, declined to indicate how much time his country was prepared to give the organization to change. He denied that Russia was considering leaving the ILO and dismissed the suggestion that this latest attack on the agency was connected with the United States withdrawal from Unesco, the United Nations Edu-

cational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The ILO needed "radical changes" to divert it from being a "vehicle for implementing the policies of Western countries".

The Russians claim that the leadership of the ILO Director-General, Mr Francis Blanchard, is biased and under the ILO has stepped up its interference in the domestic affairs of socialist countries.

Mr Kostin said the Soviet Union was "not going to accept this situation" and was prepared to withhold contributions to "inappropriate" ILO projects such as employers training schemes.

Singapore judge curbs the pirates

From Stephen Taylor, Singapore

Long-suffering British victims of copyright violations in Singapore have won a crucial round in the battle against artistic piracy with a High Court ruling here which is considered a landmark.

Legal sources said yesterday that the judgement in a case brought by a group of British publishers against a local book distributor effectively would put all "artistic work" - defined as including books, music and films - first published in Britain off limits to Singapore's notorious entertainment pirates.

International attention was focused on the pirates recently because of the illegal sale of the pop hit "Daddy's Home" Christmas" recorded to raise funds for Ethiopian famine victims. However, theft of "intellectual property", as lawyers call it, also refers to films, video cassettes and computer software.

Mr Justice Thean said in his judgement that the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911, still the only copyright legislation in force here, protected artistic work provided it was first published in Britain or in former British colonies.

Mr Anthony Walton QC, appearing for Mr Ng Sui Nam, the bookseller who sold local printings of British textbooks, had argued that the Act did not protect material outside Singapore.

It is understood that Mr Ng intends to take the case to the Appeal Court, but a permanent injunction prevents him distributing the textbooks.

A Singapore lawyer connected with the case said uncertainty over the 1911 Act had prevented many victims of copyright violations seeking redress through the courts. "Now we have an unequivocal decision which puts the issue beyond question."

The ruling would appear to affect the prospects of non-British groups, such as the Motion Picture Export Association of America.

Briton takes over at Interpol

From Diana Geddes, Paris

At a time of increasing world-wide preoccupation with the fight against international terrorism and crime, a Briton has been chosen for the first time to head the Paris-based International Criminal Police Organization, better known as Interpol.

Mr Raymond Kendall, aged 50, of Scotland Yard's Special Branch, took over earlier this month as acting secretary-general on the retirement due to ill health of M André Brossard, the present secretary-general. He is virtually certain to be confirmed for a five-year term in that post when Interpol's 136 member states meet for their annual general assembly this autumn.

Ever since the organization moved to Paris in 1946, (after spending the war in Nazi-controlled Berlin), the secretary-general has been a Frenchman. Indeed, it was written into Interpol's 1956 constitution that the secretary-general should preferably come from the organization's host country.

Last year, however, Interpol reached a critical turning point in its 62-year history, when it signed a "headquarters" agreement with the French Government, which turned what was in effect a French-dominated policeman's club with international ramifications into a truly international organization.

One of the most immediate beneficial results of that change has been to enable Interpol to start computerizing its invaluable collection of criminal intelligence files on some two

million people, the only access to which is at present through a laborious card-index system. Under the French law on privacy, Interpol was not allowed to put any names into a computer file: as an international organization, it is now exempt from that law.

Interpol has agreed to set up an independent control commission, consisting of four members including an international expert on data processing and chaired by an internationally qualified lawyer, which will have the right of access at any time to Interpol's records to make sure there is no abuse of individual civil rights.

In theory, only those people who have been convicted of, or are strongly suspected of being implicated in serious crimes, which involve more than one country, are liable to be entered on to the Interpol files. If they are subsequently amnestied, or commit no further crime for five years, their names will normally be expunged from the records, Mr Kendall says.

The question of a possible misuse of Interpol files is particularly sensitive given the catholic nature of Interpol's membership. Any country may apply to become a member and once its application has been accepted by a two-thirds majority of the existing members, it has the same rights as any other member state to information, regardless of its own political or judicial system, or its record on human rights.

No applicant has ever been rejected. Interpol's members currently include three eastern bloc countries - Yugoslavia, Romania and Hungary, which has no independent judicial system but only military tribunals, has been a member for several years.

"There are no political divisions in crime," Mr Kendall insists. He believes it is only a matter of time before the Soviet Union and other eastern bloc countries decide to join.

Interpol is forbidden by its constitution "to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character". At one time, that was thought to mean that politically-motivated terrorist acts could not be dealt with by the organization.

Now, however, what is known as "the theory of predominance" is applied to see whether the political element of a certain act outweighs its criminal element. It is generally accepted that the criminal element will be deemed to predominate in any violent crime involving murder, serious injury, kidnapping, or bomb attacks.

Mr John Simpson, head of the US Secret Service who was voted president of Interpol for a four-year term last September, is known to be keen to see Interpol play a much more active role in the fight against international terrorism.

Mr Kendall evidently sympathizes with that view, but is still cautious in his approach. "International terrorism is an area in which we could do more. We certainly need more co-ordination of the activities and the initiatives being undertaken by countries individually and bilaterally."

The huge increase in international crime has led to a proportionate increase in Interpol's work, and the organization is now bursting at the seams. Its 13-member executive committee decided earlier this month that it and its 250 staff, including 60 police officers from 40 countries, should move from its present cramped premises at St Cloud, just outside Paris, to a virgin site in Lyons, but the £7 million custom-designed building which it has ordered is not due to be completed until 1983.

Mr Kendall: Cautious approach to terrorism.

No applicant has ever been

Evidence lacking to charge Packer, says prosecutor

Sydney (Reuters) - A royal commission which linked the Australian businessman Mr Kerry Packer to organized crime did not provide enough material to lay criminal charges against him, Mr Ian Temby, a spokesman for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said yesterday.

The final report by the commission into organized crime was made available to the prosecutor's office and other agencies after five of its 11 volumes were made public late last year.

It contained confidential material concerning the activities of Mr Packer, chief of the Australian Consolidated Press group and best known for his promotion of world cricket.

Mr Temby said his office had no interest in Mr Packer at the moment but thought other agencies needed to investigate further.

"My understanding is that others do have [interest] in Mr Packer", he said.

The royal commission's work in pursuing organized crime has been taken over by a National Crime Authority set up by the Labour Government.

The prosecutor's office would consider the matter later when more material was sent to it "in a more refined form", Mr Temby said.

The commission claimed the existence of a complex web of organized crime, tax fraud, drug trafficking and the laundering of its proceeds, illegal gambling and official corruption.

Mr Packer has vigorously denied involvement in drug trafficking and other criminal activities. He was cleared in December of allegations by the commission that linked him to the death of a former Queensland bank manager.

An inquest into the banker's death, ordered after Mr Costigan's report, confirmed he had committed suicide and found no evidence to back up the inquiry's contention that he was murdered.

Marcos gives a job pledge to Ver

From Keith Dalton, Manila

General Fabian Ver, who is on trial as an accessory in the murder of the Philippines opposition leader Benigno Aquino, will be reinstated as armed forces Chief of Staff if acquitted, President Marcos said yesterday.

He said "formal agreement" to reappoint General Ver, a relative and presidential confidante, was reached after all senior military officers, led by Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos, the acting Chief of Staff, were called to the presidential palace.

This agreement was arrived at in my office in the presence of both General Ver and General Ramos as well as the senior commanders of the armed forces," Mr Marcos said at a press conference broadcast live on radio and television.

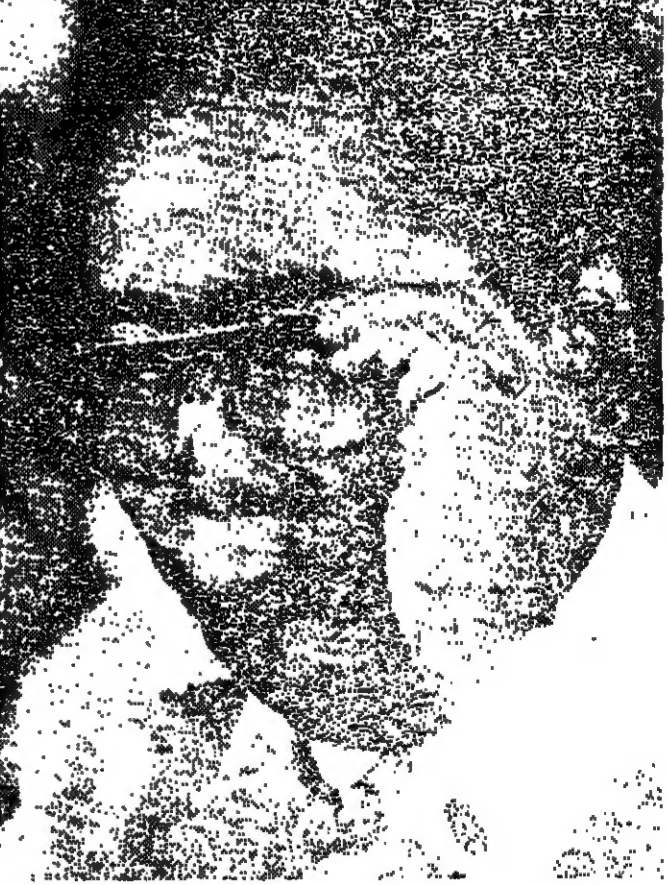
Observers said General Ramos's replacement by General Ver would not be viewed favourably by the US.

It was Mr Marcos's first formal press conference since he fell ill and disappeared from public view for three weeks in November last year.

During the 90-minute conference, Mr Marcos, looking much healthier than he has appeared recently, said his wife, Imelda, would not run for president or vice-president.

Mr Marcos, who is 67, also said his prolonged illness last year was caused by "probably the worst virus that you have ever heard about". Asthma and an allergy, complicated by a fever induced by Second World War shrapnel fragments in certain organs, caused him to be put into an oxygen tent "because I was hardly breathing," he said.

He denied he had undergone surgery. "As you can see, I am back in harness. I am running government as continuously, as persistently as I have in the past."



Back in focus: President Marcos giving his first formal press conference since his illness.

Eanes party offers way out of crisis

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

A new political party made up of the backers of President Ramalho Eanes formally came into existence over the weekend at the seaside resort of Troia.

Delegates from all over Portugal chose the name "Partido Renovador Democrático-PRD" (Democratic Renovation Party) and elected Senator Hermínio Martinho, an agronomist from the district of Santarém, as their leader. They will begin collecting the 5,000 signatures required to legalize the party and have their first congress in May.

The PRD has been on the horizon for more than four years and has appeared as a threat to the Socialists and Social Democrats who occupy the political centre. It has grown out of the discontent with the present parties felt by the followers of President Eanes, who was twice elected president as an independent with a large majority - in 1980 with 57 per cent of the vote.

The keynote is "change". The leaders believe that by giving the country new hope and by inspiring the people to work together they can bring Portugal out of its social and economic crisis.

Their opponents say they have no concrete programme for overcoming the crisis and claim the party is made up of political malcontents and the "politically unemployed".

However, opinion polls show that if the PRD ran now in parliamentary elections, with the support of the President, it would obtain 49 per cent of the vote. The polls also show that any candidate backed by President Eanes could win the presidential elections in 1985 by a large majority - by a margin of 10 per cent if the opposing candidate were the present Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares, who is expected to run.

Senhor Martinho has said the PRD would be ready to run in parliamentary elections if they were called now and indeed there have been strong indications that President Eanes might dissolve parliament.

The coalition Government of Socialists and Social Democrats has been weakened by recent resignations by ministers. The PRD has many factors in its favour. President Eanes is the most popular figure in Portugal; he has been able to keep above the political fray and maintain his image of honesty and commitment to duty. The economic crisis, has disillusioned voters.

However, President Eanes cannot assume leadership while still in office. Without him, the PRD could expect only 24 per cent of the vote.

\$1m reward for capture of Mengele

From Iver Davis, Los Angeles

The Simon Wiesenthal Centre for Holocaust Studies in Los Angeles has announced a \$1 million reward for the capture and extradition of Dr Josef Mengele, the Nazi war criminal who conducted deadly medical experiments at Auschwitz during the Second World War.

The money was pledged by a group of concerned citizens, outraged that after 40 years the torturer and murderer of 400,000 human beings... is still at large", Mr Martin Mendelsohn, the centre's counsel, said on Monday.

The reward will be paid only if Mengele is found alive and extradited to West Germany or Israel for trial. "Under no circumstances will payment be made if Mengele is dead," Mr Mendelsohn said. He declined to identify those putting up the money. It brings to \$1,375,000 the total amount offered for Mengele, aged 73.

Taiwan admits hiring gang leader as spy

Taipei (Reuters) - Taiwan yesterday admitted that a gang leader charged with the murder of a dissident Chinese-American writer in California was employed by its military intelligence bureau.

Mr Shih Chi-yang, Justice Minister said an official inquiry into the killing of Mr Henry Liu in Daly City near San Francisco on October 15 showed the bureau had recruited the gang leader Mr Chen Chi-li.

Mr Shih said Mr Chen was recruited last year to collect information about China.

A preliminary court hearing on Mr Chen and Mr Wu Tun, another gang leader also charged with the murder has been completed.

The Government said three senior officials, including the head of the military intelligence bureau, Vice-Admiral Wang Hei-ling, had been turned over to military prosecutors for further investigation. Official sources said they were likely to be court-martialed.

Taiwan's admission that its intelligence officials were involved has strained relations with Washington. A United States congressional subcommittee is holding hearings into the murder.

Mr Shih reiterated yesterday that the murder was an independent action by individuals and the Taiwanese Government should not be held responsible.

Theodorakis is put off the air

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greek state television cancelled a broadcast of a concert of Mr Mikis Theodorakis scheduled for Monday night without explanation. The composer believes that this was the Socialist Government's revenge for critical remarks in his recent interview with The Times.

"I know that the Prime Minister personally stopped the transmission," he said. In his interview a week ago Mr Theodorakis, a Communist Party deputy, said that Mr Andreas Papandreu stood at the top of a pyramid of power

that was turning Greece into a cultural desert. The concert was pre-recorded at last week's premiere of two new works by Mr Theodorakis, his heavily political *Dionysos*, and the more lyrical *Phaedra*. It was listed in the official programme of Channel 2, but a Greek comedy film was screened instead.

The management of Channel 2 said the concert had been postponed. It denied the wish to move was related to lyrics in *Dionysos* referring to the removal from Greece of American

Right-winger buys Madrid coup buses

Madrid - A Spanish extreme right-winger yesterday bought three of the buses used in the abortive coup in February, 1981, by the former Civil Guard Colonel Antonio Tejero (Richard Wigg writes).

Señor Alberto Royuela, once secretary-general of the new defunct National Brotherhood of the Guards of Franco, now has all six buses Tejero bought to take the Civil Guards to storm the Spanish Parliament.

Señor Mariano Sanchez Covisa, another well known extreme right-winger, declared defiantly after the auction: "Who knows, perhaps they will be needed in another February 23."

bases and deploring the fact that "those who loved are now dead, but those who bowed are at the head".

Mr Theodorakis saw the ban as a sign of a more systematic boycott of his works by the state media "just as the junta has done".

The composer, who said he had submitted his resignation as a Communist MP to the party, has expressed the wish to emigrate from Greece to protest against the way his music is being treated by the state.

Shadow Shogun loses his grip

From David Watts, Tokyo

Is Japan's shadow Shogun, the creator of prime ministers and moulder of cabinets, losing his political grip?

For more than 15 years Mr Kakuei Tanaka's political machine has been an irresistible force in Japanese politics. Whatever the former Prime Minister wanted he seemed to get.

There have been flashes of ambition among the 119 political Samurai in his faction of the Liberal Democratic party (LDP), but if they did not suit the master they were quickly crushed.

That is until last month when Mr Noboru Takeshita, Japan's elegant, greying Finance Minister, announced an unprecedented challenge to Mr Tanaka from within the faction. He came surprisingly close to unseating the king-maker by forming his own faction.

When Mr Takeshita announced his political study group, Mr Tanaka completely misread the signs, an extraordinary oversight for someone who has built his political power base on a combination of sheer financial muscle and excellent political intelligence. He even encouraged the group, apparently not recognizing it as a political dagger aimed at his heart.

Mr Takeshita's group was primarily interested in one thing: how to give the Finance Minister a chance of running for the party leadership, which

carries with it the post of Prime Minister. Though Mr Tanaka's faction is the largest in the LDP it has never put up a prime ministerial candidate of its own since Mr Tanaka was Prime Minister himself in the early 1970s.

Mr Tanaka knows that to put up one of his own men would be tantamount to handing over his entire faction to the new man and losing his influence.

Because Mr Tanaka did not move quickly to crush Mr Takeshita's faction-within-a-faction, that is virtually what has happened anyway. Eighty-four members of the Tanaka faction had applied to join Mr Takeshita's group before the Shogun stepped from behind the curtain and told the Finance Minister that 30 or 40 members would be quite enough. By that time the damage was done for

Mr Tanaka. Though the study group has been curtailed, the real extent of support for Mr Takeshita is now clear. It extends not only to other factions within the party, but to potential rivals for the prime ministership such as the Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe. He and other leading members of the party see it as an opportunity to reduce Mr Tanaka's influence on LDP politics.

But perhaps more damaging for Mr Tanaka is the clear fragmentation of his own group into the old guard, centred around himself, the group around Mr Takeshita and those supporting Mr Susumu Nikaido.

Though at first sight Mr Takeshita's wings have been clipped he has established himself as a contender for senior positions within the party which are the stepping stones to the prime ministership and publicly demonstrated the support he has from Mr Shin Kanemaru, the party secretary-general, who is related to him by marriage and who is in charge of the disbursement of party funds.

It is 10 years too early for Mr Takeshita (to bid for power). Mr Tanaka is said to have growled. No one doubts Mr Tanaka's enormous influence, but it may be that before that decade over Japanese politics will no longer be geared to the Tanaka calendar.

Mr Tanaka: Misread the signs.

Troops kill four suspected Tamil separatists

Colombo (AFP) - The army shot dead four suspected Tamil separatists on Monday night in the Jaffna peninsula when the driver of the vehicle in which they were travelling ignored an order to stop, security sources said yesterday.

Meanwhile, Mr Lalith Athulathudurai, the national security minister said that a ban on fishing in waters of Sri Lanka's north coast would be relaxed next month. It will help 13,000 fishermen whose livelihood has suffered.

In another development, attributed to the campaign for independence, the bodies of two young men shot in the head was found tied to lamp posts in Jaffna early yesterday The Daily Observer reported.

The island newspaper said yesterday that the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, a militant separatist group, had claimed responsibility for the murder of Mr K. K. Granathandran, a government official, who was kidnapped on Friday.

In other violence involving separatists, The Sun reported yesterday that one was killed and another wounded in a gun battle with security forces in an eastern town.

At least 605 people have been killed in the past three months, amid a surge of Tamil separatist activity.

SPECTRUM

Our series concludes by examining the investigation that drove Charlie Chaplin into exile

When the FBI failed to see the joke



THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN STORY

Branded a Communist and a Jew by the intolerant American rumour mill, Chaplin left the States for Europe in 1952 and eventually settled happily in Switzerland. David Robinson, The Times film critic, reveals the true story behind the hysteria

When the United States Government's Freedom of Information Act finally permitted access to the internal documents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it emerged that the FBI kept watch on Charlie Chaplin for more than 50 years. Their files on him amount to more than 1,900 pages.

What is alarming in them is not any Machiavellian investigative skill in the methods of the Bureau, but the degree of sloppiness and stupidity. An inordinate amount of time seems to have been devoted to processing hearsay, rumours, poison-pen letters and cranky unsolicited correspondence, along with the assertions of Hedda Hopper, Ed Sullivan and other gossip columnists.

The Bureau's biographical data on Chaplin, which served, periodically refreshed, for more than 30 years, was derived from Gertrude Ullin's 1940 book *Charlie Chaplin, King of Tragedy*, a slightly scandalous work based on the testimony of Chaplin's Japanese former valet. Among other inaccuracies, the Bureau enthusiastically embraced the popular fallacy that Chaplin was Jewish, taking special delight in the colourful misinformation of *Who's Who in American Jewry*, which claimed that Chaplin was the son of a family called Thonstein, who had emigrated from Eastern Europe and settled in London in 1830. Having once adopted this notion, the FBI generally headed reports on Chaplin "alias Charlie Chaplin;

alias Israel Thonstein", which gave a nicely sinister touch to things. The FBI were not alone in their inexplicable anxiety to identify Chaplin as Jewish. Indeed, almost from the moment of his arrival in the United States there had been a bizarre fascination with his racial origins. Even during the Karno tours, interviewers and reporters frequently reported that he was the child of Jewish vaudeville artists. Yet in the four generations that we can confidently trace back his ancestry, there is no positive evidence of Jewish blood. Every one of his forebears regularly performed the family rituals within the Church of England,

though his mother, Hannah, sought solace with the Baptists in her later years. Chaplin's first recorded statement on the question dates from 1915, when a reporter asked him if, as was supposed, he was Jewish. With the grace he often mustered in the face of the Press, Chaplin replied, "I have not that good fortune."

This was not empty courtesy: throughout his life Chaplin would continue to express a profound admiration for the race (which in itself would certainly have led him to acknowledge any Jewish origins).

Chaplin, the supposed Jew, was an early target for Nazi anti-Semitism. Chaplin's riposte, in *The Great Dictator*, was to play an overtly Jewish character, and to say, "I did this film for the Jews of the world." By this time he was adamant in his refusal ever to contradict any statement that he was a Jew. He explained to Ivor Montagu, "Anyone who denies this in respect of himself plays into the hands of the anti-Semites."

Before the Third Reich, though, there was the FBI. The first record of the Bureau's interest in Chaplin dates from August 15, 1922, when an agent passed on the information that Chaplin had given a reception for a prominent labour leader, William Z. Foster, who was visiting Los Angeles. The event was attended by many "Parlor Bolsheviks". Will Hays had arrived a few months before this to set up the office of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America Inc., and to establish himself as the czar and censor of Hollywood. Chaplin was alleged to have told Foster in the course of the evening that he had no use for Hays. "We are against any kind of censorship, and particularly against Presbyterian censorship."

He also pointed out to his guests a pennant bearing the words "Welcome Will Hays" pinned over the men's lavatory at the studio. J. Edgar Hoover was so impressed by such alarming evidence of the infiltration of Communist ideas into the film industry, that he



Happier days in Switzerland for Chaplin and his wife Oona.

instigated further investigation. Hoover's information was passed on to Will Hays.

America's next major Red Scare came in the 1940s. The FBI files reveal that they were back in action from the moment Chaplin spoke at a meeting arranged by Russian War Relief Inc. on December 3, 1942. An unidentified agent, who had posed as a sympathizer, sent back a detailed transcript of Chaplin's speech which included such dangerous statements as "I am not a Communist, but I am pretty pro-Communist."

After this, evidence of "Red sympathies" were laboriously piled up against him. The endless rumours of



Left: his tormentors, FBI chief Hoover (top), columnist Hedda Hopper and Richard Nixon.

contributions to the Party culminated in Hedda Hopper's inventive sneers about "Charlie Chaplin, who contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross." The Bureau secretly "monitored" his bank account and found a lot of money there but no sign of contributions to Communist causes.

Everything however was grist to the Bureau's slow-grinding mill. In August, 1947, we find Hoover himself requesting by urgent teletype a copy of an article in praise of Chaplin that had appeared in *Pravda*. It did not matter that the item had appeared in 1923. A week later, a memorandum proposed that the *Pravda* piece might make an excellent item for the gossip columnist Louella Parsons. In the end it was sent to Hedda Hopper. The FBI was not only recording the gossip of these viperish ladies, but was also in turn supplying it.

It was enough for some leftist organization to express its admiration for Chaplin, or to say that it might invite him to attend a function, for an addition to the files. A soldier charged with a security offence snapped "Sure I'm a Communist... so is Charlie Chaplin". This was reported by the Army to the FBI and stayed on Chaplin's record to the end, for no detail, however meaningless or insubstantial, was ever erased, once it was on the files. Chaplin was seen at a showing of the Soviet classic *Batle D'Alger*. He attended a Shostakovich concert. He was a marked man.

With the peak of Senator McCarthy's witch-hunt, investigation of Chaplin's subversive sympathies was once more stepped up. His friendship with Hanns Eisler, the German composer, attracted grave suspicion; and when he sent a telegram to Picasso asking him to protest against the deportation proceedings against Eisler, the Bureau instituted an investigation "to determine whether or not Chaplin was or is engaged in Soviet espionage". Shortly after this, officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service went to his house and conducted an interview which lasted for four hours and was recorded verbatim by a stenographer. Chaplin handled the interview with such skill that the FBI's Los Angeles office later said that further interviews were "not recommended... the interview for the most part was inconclusive because CHAPLIN would either deny allegations, explain them in his own



Left: his tormentors, FBI chief Hoover (top), columnist Hedda Hopper and Richard Nixon.

manner or state that he did not remember". It is hard to know what else they expected him to do.

Despite such setbacks to the FBI's efforts to incriminate him, in November, 1949, the Bureau had a request from the Assistant Attorney General for the Chaplin files, since "a Security-R investigation was pending". The files were again deeply disappointing. "It has been determined that there are no witnesses available who could offer testimony that Chaplin has been a member of the Communist Party in the past, is now a member, or has contributed funds to the Communist Party."

On September 17, Chaplin and his family set sail from New York for London. The Queen Mary had been two days at sea when the radio brought the news that the Attorney General had rescinded Chaplin's re-entry permit, and ordered the Immigration and Naturalization Service to hold him for hearing should he attempt to re-enter the United States.

Perhaps the most extraordinary revelation of the FBI files is the Administration's recognition of its perilously weak position vis-à-vis Chaplin at this time.

Mr Farrell stated bluntly that, at the present INS does not have sufficient information to exclude Chaplin from the United States if he attempts to re-enter. Mr Mackey interposed that the INS could, of course, make it difficult for Chaplin to re-enter, but in the end, there is no doubt Chaplin would be admitted. Mr Mackey pointed out that if the INS attempted to delay Chaplin's re-entry into the United States, it would involve a question of detention which might well rock the INS and the Department of Justice to its foundations.

Mr Farrell advised further that while INS does not have

Law Report February 27 1985

Distinction between supply and passage

Rance v Elvin and Another

Before Lord Justice Griffiths. Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson and Sir George Waller. [Judgment delivered February 14]

A crucial distinction was to be drawn between a right to the supply of water and a right to the uninterrupted passage of water. The latter, imposing an essentially negative obligation, was capable of subsisting as an easement, the burden of which ran with the land subject to it, whereas the former was not because it imposed a positive obligation on the owner of the alleged servient tenement to secure the supply of water and, probably, to pay for it.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment, allowing an appeal by the plaintiff, Mr David Elvin Rance, against an order of Mr Justice Nicholls (*The Times*, October 13, 1983), whereby he had dismissed the plaintiff's claim against the defendants, Mr John Elvin and Malcom Ltd, a company of which Mr Elvin was a director and majority shareholder, for *inter alia*, a declaration that he was, by virtue of a conveyance of 1977, entitled by way of easement to receive an uninterrupted supply of water through the pipes in or under the defendant's land, and an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with that supply.

The Court of Appeal granted the plaintiff a declaration that by virtue of the 1977 conveyance there was appurtenant to the plaintiff's property as easement for the passage of any water coming into the pipes in or under the second defendant's adjoining land through those pipes to the plaintiff's property, and refused to grant him an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with that easement, on the basis that liberty to apply would

be sufficient protection for the plaintiff. Mr Donald Rattee, QC and Mr Michael Brindle for the plaintiff; Mr Terence Cullen, QC and Mr R. G. B. McCombe for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that prior to 1977 the properties now belonging to the plaintiff and the second defendant had been in common ownership.

The plaintiff had acquired his land under a conveyance which had granted, *inter alia*, the right for the plaintiff and his successors in title to the free and uninterrupted passage and running of water, soil, gas and electricity through the sewers, drains and water courses and water, gas and electric pipes, wires and cables (the "services") which are now or may... within... 80 years... be in or under or over... the vendor's adjoining or neighbouring land or premises (the "land") bearing, paying and contributing... a fair proportion... of the cost of repairing, maintaining, renewing and cleansing the... services with all easements, rights and privileges proper for laying, connecting, constructing, repairing, renewing, relaying, maintaining and reinstating the same...

At that date the plaintiff's land had been receiving its water supply through the meter and pipes on the land retained by the vendor. In 1978 the vendor had conveyed the land on which the meter was situated to the second defendant, subject to the easements rights and privileges reserved or granted by the 1977 conveyance.

Thereafter water had continued to be supplied to the plaintiff as the second defendant paying for all the water passing through the meter. The plaintiff had never paid for the water which he had

consumed but was willing to do so. Before the judge the plaintiff had asserted that he was entitled by way of easement to be supplied with water by the second defendant whether or not he paid for it. Alternatively he had argued that if and so long there was water in the pipes under the defendant's land they were obliged not to prevent it reaching the plaintiff's land.

The judge rejected the first claim because it imposed an obligation on the defendant to pay water charges, and the second because the drawing off of water by the plaintiff necessarily increased the charges which the defendant had to pay, indirectly imposing a positive obligation.

The first argument had not been pursued on appeal. The plaintiff now claimed a right to the uninterrupted passage of water that might come into the pipes, contending that an obligation to pay water charges was not incident to such a right. The second defendant could at any time refuse to pay for the water, and the supply would be cut off. The second defendant had no right to interrupt its passage to the plaintiff's land.

In his Lordship's judgment that approach was correct. The right granted by the 1977 conveyance was to the passage of water and no more; no positive obligation to supply water was thereby imposed on the second defendant. That was the classic form of an easement of passage.

If there had been no meter at the time of the grant, there could be no question but that the plaintiff was entitled to such an easement. If a meter had been installed subsequently, that could not have defeated the easement; the obligation to pay would have arisen not from the easement but from the

second defendant's decision to have the meter installed.

His Lordship could not see that it made any difference what arrangements had been made for the supply of water before 1977 and continued by the vendors and the defendants thereafter.

The crucial distinction between a right to supply of water and a right to passage of water was clearly demonstrated by *Schwann v Cotton* (1916) 2 Ch 459, where it was held that the absence of a right to supply from A did not impair a right to passage through B's land of any water which A did in fact supply. Accordingly, if the water authority in fact put water into the pipes under the second defendant's land, the plaintiff was entitled to have it pass to his land.

In his Lordship's view the plaintiff was liable in quasi-contract to reimburse the second defendant for expenditure incurred on water supplied to the plaintiff, impliedly at his request. It could not be right that the plaintiff was entitled to the use of water for which, to his knowledge, the second defendant had paid without coming under an implied obligation to reimburse.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS agreed.

SIR GEORGE WALLER, agreeing, added that when the plaintiff drew water knowing that the second defendant was going to have to pay for it an implied contract arose under which the plaintiff was obliged to reimburse the second defendant the amount by which his liability to pay the water authority had been increased by the water which he had drawn. If the plaintiff did not pay, the second defendant could sue for the money.

Solicitors: Freshfields; Gepp & Sons, Chelmsford.

Wages deal cannot be varied unilaterally

Gibbons v Associated British Ports

Before Mr Justice Tudor Price. [Judgment delivered February 18]

Termination of a collective agreement, that is an agreement conclusively presumed not to have been intended by the parties to be legally enforceable unless expressly provided, had no effect upon the terms of remuneration incorporated into an individual registered dock worker's contract of employment.

An agreement (the six-day guarantee) between the relevant trade union and management to compensate registered dock workers for the loss of profitable shift work and to lessen the gap in earnings between such employees and those working upon container berths which were more lucrative, could not be severed from the remainder of the term of the contract of employment relating to remuneration.

His Lordship so held in the Queen's Bench Division granting a declaration that the plaintiff, Michael Frank Gibbons, a registered dock worker in the port of Southampton, was entitled under his contract of employment to receive a minimum basic wage of

£123.32 and a six-day guarantee payment of a further £26.63, arrears of payment of the six-day guarantee and interest.

Mr Edward Tabachnik, QC and Mr Anthony Coleman for the plaintiff; Mr John Griffiths, QC and Mr Gerald Barling for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE TUDOR PRICE, having related details of the industrial structure between registered dock workers and the defendants and the events leading to the reduction of the minimum pay from £166.03 to £123.38 a week in October 1984, said that section 1(2) of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1946 was the source of the scheme for employment of dock workers including rates of pay and conditions of service.

The current scheme was the Dock Workers' Employment Scheme 1967, Section 145 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 removed the employment of registered dock workers from the statutory provisions relating to written particulars of terms of employment and other safeguards since those were provided for in the 1967 scheme.

Paragraph 12 of that scheme related to rates of pay and conditions of service, and since January 1980 those rates were covered by local and not national agreements - in the present case the Port of Southampton Productivity Agreement 1970.

The 1970 local agreement was a collective agreement of a hybrid nature, where appropriate terms were incorporated into the individual registered dock worker's contract of employment. Such an agreement was defined by section 30(1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974.

By section 18(1) of that Act it was conclusively presumed not to have been intended by the parties to be a legally enforceable contract, so that withdrawal from it by an employer did not affect terms incorporated into an individual's contract of employment: see *Morris v C. H. Bailey Ltd* (1969) 2 Lloyd's Rep 215, and especially *Robertson v British Gas Corp* (1983) 1 CR 351, 356E, H. 358E-F.

Therefore, termination of the collective agreement by the union by notice to the employers left untouched the plaintiff's weekly minimum basic wage as contained in his contract of employment; that

could only be varied with his agreement, express or implied as in the case of a new rate negotiated on his behalf.

His Lordship, while accepting that single contracts of employment could contain severable parts, said that the six-day guarantee could not be lawfully terminated from the remainder of the term relating to remuneration.

The guarantee was negotiated on behalf of registered dock workers in 1982 as part of a package deal between management and union. The unseverable conclusion was that the guarantee was an integral part of the terms of remuneration of registered dock workers engaged in certain duties so that the terms of remuneration could not be varied unilaterally: see *Burdett-Scotts and Others v Hertfordshire County Council* (1984) 1 IRLR 91.

That was not to be taken as implying that no parts of the Southampton registered dock workers' implied and unwritten contracts were severable. The plaintiff was entitled in law to refuse repudiation and to stand on his rights under the contract.

Solicitors: Warner Goodman & Street, Southampton; Mr Reginald V. Pearce.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 581)

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Paper container (6)	1 Engine knock (4)
2 Decarboxase (6)	2 Fellow worker (9)
3 Magnet river (4)	3 Rainbow fish (5)
4 Majestic (8)	4 Senior member (9)
5 Quoin (8)	5 Headland (4)
6 Toothed cutter (3)	6 Australian bear (5)
7 In full dress (2, 5, 5)	7 Squalid (5)
8 Become prostrate (3)	8 Old (3)
9 Pocketknife (8)	9 Consumed (5)
10 Suicide pilot (8)	10 Composure (4, 5)
11 Judas (4)	11 At what time (4)
12 Hunt around (6)	12 Clarity (5)
13 Lag behind (6)	13 Cai down (4)
14	14 Libness (5)
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All you have to do is answer correctly the 12 questions published in *The Times* this week and return your completed entry form to the address below by Saturday, March 16. An entry form was published in *The Times* on Monday, and another will be published on Saturday, March 2. Each entry form must be accompanied by a donation of at least £1 for the BMW Golden Jubilee Appeal in aid of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association. You may complete as many entry forms as you wish.

What you have to do - On the entry form are spaces for 12 answers. The 12 questions will be published in *The Times*. Two questions will be published each day this week. When you have completed all the answers on your entry form, send it to BMW, WITH A DONATION OF AT LEAST £1. All such donations will be sent to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association. You may complete as many entry forms as you wish.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS

QUESTION 5: Sir Malcolm Campbell held the land world speed record nine times, the last being in 1935. What official speed did he finally achieve?

QUESTION 6: In Italy it is "carr", in Germany "z" and in France "ch". What is it?

THE RULES

1. All entries must be accompanied by a donation of at least £1 to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.

2. Answers to the questions must be written on BLOCK CAPITALS in the appropriate numbered boxes printed on the entry form.

3. All entries must be returned to BMW by Saturday, March 16.

4. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of receipt.

5. In the event of dispute, the correct answers will be those chosen by the judges.

6. Entries will only be accepted on entry forms obtained from an authorized BMW car dealer in Great Britain, or entry forms printed in *The Times*.

7. The prize is the opportunity to purchase a new BMW 520i of standard specification (garage tax price £10,825) for £350. No cash alternative is possible.

8. The organizers are BMW (GB) Limited, c/o BMW of Great Britain Ltd, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP.

9. No correspondence will be entered into.

10. The decision of the judges on all matters is final.

SEND entry forms and donations to "Competition", BMW (GB) Limited, Epsom Road, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 4TA.

WEDNESDAY PAGE

Strong support for corporal punishment is revealed in an exclusive poll conducted for The Times by MORI

Parents say 'yes' to keeping the cane

Sally Brompton analyses the poll and the debate surrounding Sir Keith Joseph's plan to give families a choice over caning - which many teachers and MPs say will be unfair and unworkable

The Government's highly-criticized spanking bill, as it is popularly known among MPs, is regarded as a compromise and cop-out by both politicians and educationists, many of whom believe that corporal punishment should be abolished entirely. Even among the Tories themselves, there has been some change of mind.

However, according to the results of The Times/MORI opinion poll, the majority of Britain's parents are still in favour of caning, both in principle and when it involves their own children. Their approval cuts across boundaries of background, class, politics and age, although corporal punishment was more favoured by men. Conservative supporters, the middle-aged and the skilled working class. This enforces, too, the views expressed in similar surveys carried out over the last 36 years.

The fact that there has been so little change in parental opinion since the war - six per cent more parents favour caning their own children today than in 1949 - will come as a surprise to many members of the anti-caning lobby, who believe that a growing number of parents object to their children being beaten at school.

The current Education (Corporal Punishment) Bill, which is expected to come into effect in September 1986, gives parents the right to decide whether or not their children may be subjected to caning in school. The new legislation was made necessary by a recent decision on the part of the European Court of Human Rights, which ruled in favour of parents having their philosophical convictions respected. According to the experts, however, with even one third of parents opposed to corporal punishment the proposed system will be completely unworkable.

Even the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, has admitted that he does not regard his bill as the ideal solution. Yet, of the 604 parents questioned in The Times/MORI survey, all with children aged between five and sixteen, two to one approved of corporal punishment in principle and more than half (65 per cent) said they would give permission for their own children to be caned if necessary.

Age of parents and children also affects views of corporal punishment. Fewer than half the parents in the under-34 age group are in favour while 69 per cent of 35- to 54-year-olds approve. Parents with children aged between five and nine are less in favour of caning than those with children aged between 10 and 16.

The results of the survey come at a time when both politicians and laymen are contending fiercely the efficacy and popularity of corporal punishment. Some feel it is a useful deterrent while others share the view of the Liberal MP Clement Freud, a member of the standing committee currently scrutinizing the bill, who declares: "I have never met any child who has become better, more teachable or academically more able through being hit."

Two-thirds of the parents questioned by MORI had received some kind of corporal punishment when they were at school themselves, including nine in ten fathers and half the mothers. Among these are slightly more Socialists than Conservatives. Changing attitudes towards corporal punishment are reflected in the fact that older parents are more likely to have been caned themselves - 83 per cent of those over 65 compare to 39 per cent under 24.

The main objection to the new legislation is that it will introduce a two-tier system of discipline, based

'This Bill will create two different types of children'

on those children who can be caned and those who cannot. Thus, two children committing identical misdemeanours might face entirely different punishments. Teddy Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend East, voices the opinion of many of his colleagues when he says: "I think the bill is outrageous. It's a recipe for unfair, unequal treatment. It is the worst, most unwarranted, nonsensical piece of legislation I've seen in my 21 years in Parliament."

Mr Taylor, who is in favour personally of retaining corporal punishment for its deterrent value, believes that the results of The Times survey emphasize the impracticality of implementing the Government's new policy.

His own view is that the Government should convince the other countries governed by the European Court that in this matter we should be allowed to go it alone.

Teachers themselves are divided on the issue. In the most recent survey, commissioned by The Times Educational Supplement last summer, 52 per cent were in favour of retaining corporal punishment while 36 per cent felt it should be abolished.

A year earlier, a similar poll revealed that 62 per cent of teachers were in favour of keeping corporal punishment while only 29 per cent were against it. Neither set of statistics takes into consideration, however, the argument popular among critics of the new bill that, faced with the proposed framework of two-tier discipline, many more teachers would vote against it.

"We believe that our members would certainly be opposed to trying to administer corporal punishment in the light of the Government's proposals," says David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers.

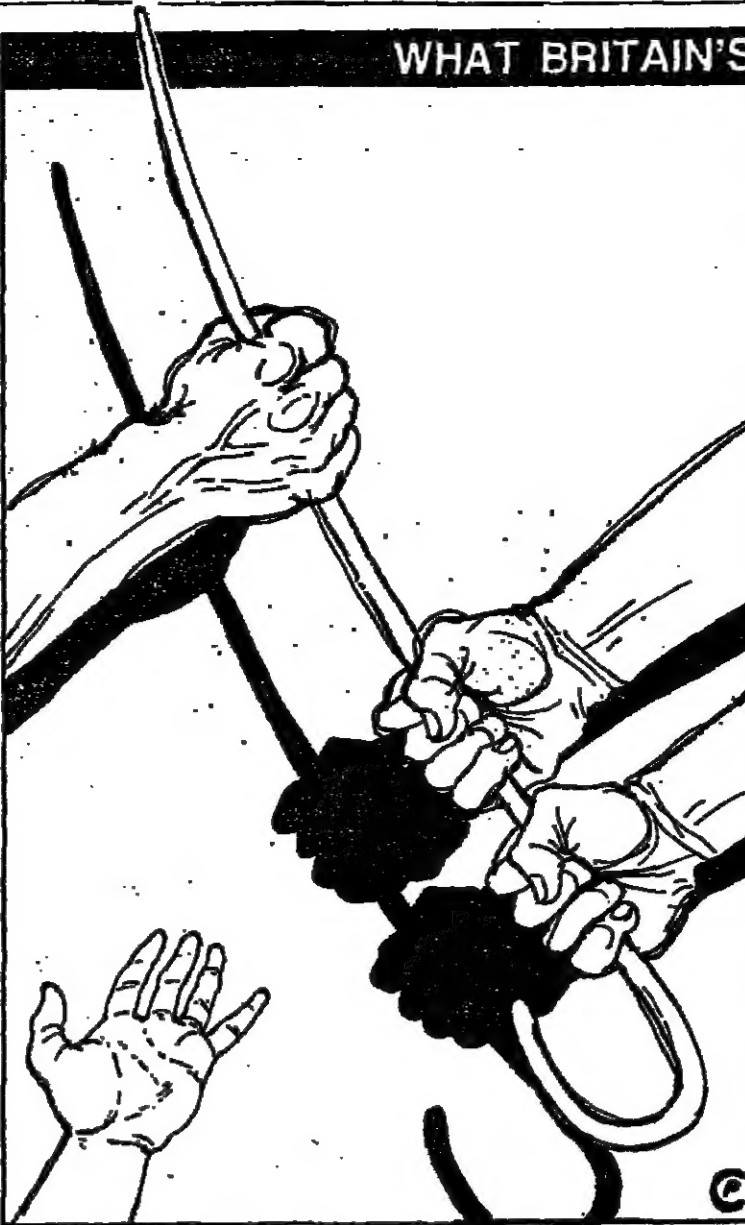
His association, which has 20,500 members representing 70 per cent of all Britain's head teachers, has sent a briefing paper to the standing committee, suggesting among other things that parents should be required to register their objections to corporal punishment rather than their acceptance of it. "That way, head teachers will be faced with a register of parents who are against caning rather than the other way round, and the status quo will be maintained," says Hart.

"However, it would have been far better if Sir Keith had taken the opportunity to abolish corporal punishment at a date in the future and used the interim period to enter into wide-ranging discussions with all interested parties about the whole question of discipline in schools. As it is, I think this bill will lead to the progressive abolition of corporal punishment by the back door. Schools will simply drop it as a sanction."

In fact, Britain is the only European country that still allows corporal punishment. In America, any teacher accused of hitting a pupil would certainly be charged with assault. The proposed bill defines corporal punishment as "any act of punishment which constitutes a battery, except an act which is done to avert an immediate danger of personal injury or damage to property". The legislation includes even minor physical rebukes, such as a slap on the leg, but many teachers are still wary about the precise letter of the law.

The fact that independent schools - apart from those who provide assisted places - are exempt from the new law would appear to be yet another cause for criticism. "There is nothing more divisive than having one law for State schools and one for private," says Teddy Taylor. "I think it should be left to the schools to decide for themselves."

Of the 2,500 independent schools in Britain, only 235 offer assisted



WHAT BRITAIN'S PARENTS THINK

	Do you favour or oppose the use of corporal punishment, such as caning, in schools?		Would you or would you not give the teacher of your child permission to use corporal punishment on them?		Did you receive any corporal punishment of any kind when you were at school?	
	Favour	Oppose	Yes	No	Yes	No
All parents	63	33	65	31	67	31
Fathers:	68	28	69	26	87	11
Mothers:	58	38	62	36	46	49
Under 24	45	52	50	48	39	50
25-34	58	39	59	37	60	40
35-54	69	27	71	25	73	26
55+	58	38	62	38	76	18
Middle class	58	36	61	36	67	31
Skilled	69	27	73	22	68	29
Unskilled	61	37	60	36	64	34
Conservative	69	27	71	28	66	31
Labour	60	35	59	36	71	26
Alliance	61	38	63	31	68	28
Age of Children						
5-9 years	59	37	61	34	61	38
10-16 yrs	67	29	66	28	71	25
Parent's own experience						
Received in school	71	26	72	24	-	-
Did not	47	48	53	45	-	-
Children						
Boy	-	-	66	30	-	-
Girl	-	-	57	37	-	-

Don't know or no opinion figures have been omitted

places, and just a tiny proportion of those still retain corporal punishment. Even so, the Independent Schools Joint Council is not in favour of the proposals, which it regards as "educationally indefensible and practically unworkable", according to Warwick Hele, chairman of its advisory committee and High Master of St Paul's.

Mr Hele stresses that "the use of corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure is a matter for each individual school and for parents who choose to send their children to that school. My own view is that corporal punishment will have

practical difficulties brought about by their new proposals "would render much of them nonsense".

The Church believes that the exemption system is "likely to give rise to children getting rather a warped view of nature and natural justice".

Head teachers of 258 Roman Catholic schools in the diocese of Westminster, educating 62,500 pupils, plan to hold a conference later this year to share their disciplinary experiences of running cane-free schools.

"They will be discussing different types of sanctions and rewards", explains Patrick O'Connell, the diocese's deputy education executive. Mr O'Connell's own experience as a headmaster in Camden Town for 23 years taught him that the loss of a privilege was a far more effective punishment than a beating for a wayward child.

'A teacher with no cane is like a boxer with one hand tied behind his back'

disappeared anyway within five years and I personally would have been in favour of abolishing it now."

The argument for retaining corporal punishment, be it by cane, strap, slipper or hand, is that it is regarded by many teachers as a necessary disciplinary device. Yet a large proportion of schools manage without it already.

The Church of England's Board of Education advised its schools to "phase out corporal punishment and ultimately abolish the practice" nearly three years ago. The Roman Catholic Church has also recommended that its 2,500 schools in England and Wales, which educate a tenth of Britain's children, should phase out beating, and has told the Department of Education that the

Labour MP Andrew Bennett has echoed Mr O'Connell's point during the Wednesday meetings of the standing committee that there is no scale of escalation with corporal punishment. Bennett, a former teacher, admits that he has used corporal punishment himself. "I regretted that I had to do that on those occasions and I very much regret it now."

At the first standing committee meeting, Bennett failed to get the exemption bill changed to an abolition bill.

Martin Rosenbourn, research co-ordinator of the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment, says: "An important point is that there are still about 30 corporal punishment cases pending at the European court. When the first case

is heard it is virtually certain that the court will rule that corporal punishment is degrading. The Government will therefore be forced to abolish it, so the bill is only a temporary expedient, anyway."

In the past, Mid-Glamorgan has come top of the corporal punishment league with an annual average of 10.5 per cent of secondary school pupils being beaten. In the year 1980-81, 4,997 Mid-Glamorgan children were punished compared to 0.8 per cent in the London Borough of Barnet.

Last year, following an incident in which a teenage boy stamped on his violin in front of his headmaster, the chairman of the Mid-Glamorgan Education Committee, Councillor Philip Squire, admitted: "Sending a

'The advantage of hitting children is that it's quick and inexpensive'

teacher into a classroom with no cane is like sending a boxer into the ring with one hand tied behind his back." Now, threatened with the implementation of the new bill, the education committee has decided to abolish corporal punishment throughout the area.

"We've had a working party studying alternative disciplinary deterrents for the last two years, but the best alternative they came up with in the case of persistent troublemakers was segregation, which would have meant employing 60 extra teachers," says Mr Squire.

"We don't have the money to do that."

"Even so, we've decided to abolish corporal punishment rather than introduce the Government's plan, which we find totally unacceptable. Now the only alternatives we have for punishing persistent wrongdoers are expulsion and the courts."

For schools, one of the main disadvantages of finding other forms of punishment is that they tend to be time-consuming, often requiring supervision. "The thing about hitting children is that it is a quick and inexpensive option," says Clement Freud.

Joseph Newman, headmaster of the 980-pupil Matthew Arnold mixed comprehensive school in Oxford, believes that the best method of maintaining discipline is frequent consultations with the parents, "but that takes a considerable amount of time and often in the case of brothers and sisters, there are not enough parents to go round."

He is not surprised by the result of The Times/MORI poll, but believes the cane is less of a deterrent than it used to be. "I can't really say that I'll miss it," he admits. "Using it is not a very nice thing to do. In fact, if corporal punishment is abolished teachers will be relieved of a rather undesirable sort of duty."

Technical Note: The survey was conducted by Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) exclusively for The Times among a representative quota sample of 604 parents of children aged 5 to 16, interviewed face-to-face in 170 constituency sampling points throughout Great Britain between February 5 and 10, 1985.

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Fruity frivolity on the tea trolley

Afternoon tea is staging one of its comebacks. Tourists on the Tube can be overheard talking about high tea, under the misapprehension that high denotes posh in the high and mighty sense. Mighty, high tea certainly is. But, to sample the real thing - substantial cold cuts or a dish accompanied by quantities of bread and cakes - visitors will have to get away from the metropolises.

Dainty afternoon teas with small sandwiches, fresh scones and fancy cakes have never been out of fashion in places like Torquay and Perth. What is new is the way London's big luxury hotels are now making a selling point of their teas.

Good baking has always been the essence of a good afternoon tea.

Cornish saffron cake is an enriched tea-bread rather than a cake in the modern sense: it is common with other yeast-raised tea-breads it is good deal less rich than most cakes and when well made it is light and tender.

Cornish saffron cake
Makes 2 small loaves
1/2 teaspoon saffron threads or 1/4 teaspoon powdered
300 ml (1/2 pint) milk
15 g (1/2 oz) fresh yeast or 1 teaspoon dried
450 g (1 lb) strong white flour, unbleached if possible
55 g (2 oz) caster sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons mixed spice
110 g (4 oz) butter
110 g (4 oz) currants
To glaze: 2 tablespoons milk
1 tablespoon sugar

Saffron threads will yield the greatest amount of warm earthy flavour and colour if they are heated for five minutes in a hot oven or, carefully, in a ladle over a low flame and then crumbled. Heat the milk to lukewarm (ideally to 38°C/100°F) and add about 4 tablespoons of it to the saffron.

Cream the yeast with another four tablespoons or so of the warm milk. In the case of dried yeast, make sure it is fully



Shona Crawford Poole

dissolved and, bubbling a little before adding it to the flour.

Sift together the flour, sugar, salt and spice into a processor or bowl and add the butter cut in dice. Rub in the butter until the mixture resembles coarse breadcrumbs then add the yeast and saffron mixtures and as much more of the milk as is needed to make a soft dough. Lightly knead in the currants and leave the dough to rise, covered, until it has doubled its original bulk.

Knock down the dough and knead it briefly on a floured surface. Divide it into two pieces and shape them to fit small well-buttered loaf tins. Fill them no more than half full. Cover the tins with plastic bags and leave the dough to rise until it has again doubled in volume.

Uncover the loaves and bake them in a preheated moderately hot oven (200°F/400°F, gas mark 6) for 15 minutes, then reduce the temperature to moderate (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) and continue baking them for about 30 minutes.

Dissolve the sugar in the milk for the glaze and as soon as the saffron cakes are out of the oven brush the tops twice with glaze. Leave them in their tins for about 10 minutes before turning them on to a wire rack to cool. Saffron cake is best eaten very fresh. It freezes well.

A fruit cake that is more fruit than cake, and that smells richly of butter and new baking, is something that money cannot buy. And tea without fruitcake is unthinkable.



Fruit cake
Makes 1 18cm (7-inch) cake
225g (8oz) raisins or sultanas
225g (8oz) currants
55g (2oz) chopped mixed peel (optional)
110g (4oz) glacé cherries
55g (2oz) flaked almonds
225g (8oz) plain flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon mixed spice
200g (7oz) butter
170g (6oz) caster sugar
Grated zest of one lemon
3 large eggs, beaten
Up to 120ml (4 fl oz) milk

to 3 1/2 hours. A warm skewer inserted into the centre of the cake will come out clean when helps to ensure that it does not drop to the bottom of the cake. The cake is fully baked. Cool the cake for about 30 minutes before removing the tin. Leave it until quite cold before peeling off the papers. Store the cake in an airtight container. It will keep well for several weeks. Not everything on the tea-table need be sweet.

Stilton crackers
Makes about 24
225g (8 oz) plain flour
1/2 - 1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper
170g (6 oz) crumbled Stilton cheese
110g (4 oz) butter
About 2 tablespoons plain yoghurt or milk

Line a deep 18cm (7-inch) round cake tin with buttered papers. Put the fruit and nuts in a bowl (halve the cherries), and add two tablespoons of the flour. Toss to coat the fruit lightly with flour. This step

Sift together the flour, salt and cayenne. Add the cheese, and the butter cut in dice. Rub the cheese and butter into the flour until the mixture resembles coarse breadcrumbs and add enough yoghurt or milk to form the mixture into a stiff dough.

Roll the dough into a cylinder about 5 cm (2 inches) thick, wrap it in foil or plastic film and chill it well. Cut slices of chilled dough about 7mm (1/4 inch) thick and arrange them, well spaced, on ungreased baking sheets. Bake the crackers in a preheated hot oven (220°F/425°F, gas mark 7) for 15 to 20 minutes, or until golden. Cool on a wire rack.

Why are some people so fascinated by star-gazing while others hardly ever lift their eyes to look at a night sky? "Some people just get hooked on the sheer beauty of the heavens - and find it exciting to be able to contribute, through their own observations, to astronomy. To what other science could an amateur contribute today?" remarks 19-year-old Anne Barrowcliffe, who has been observing the heavens since the age of eight when her parents gave her a three-inch refractor telescope.

With Halley's Comet approaching, Anne is running Britain's first astronomy camp to be held this summer at Preston Montford Field Centre in Shropshire, for 50 mainly young enthusiasts. The Junior Astronomical Society (JAS) has talked about such a project for many years, but would not take on the responsibility and risk. However, they have given Anne their blessing - and £50 - and have left her to get on with it.

'It can be great fun observing at night in deck-chairs'

Anne, a first-year PPE undergraduate at Keele College, Oxford, has no intention of being a professional astronomer - "far too mathematical, and you don't spend much time looking at the skies." She joined the JAS at 11 and started serious "observing" from her Sheffield back garden. (Incidentally, "Junior" is a misnomer for the society; "amateur" would be more appropriate, since there is no age limit, and their new president is the dashing grandfather, John Ebdon, director of the London Planetarium and humorous broadcaster.) Anne believes that apart from the 2,000 JAS members many more people who want to find out about the universe, would enjoy the camp.

Anne has attended JAS intensive week-end courses, which she says "boost enthusiasm". However, the inspiration for the British Astronomy Camp derives from two three-week International Astronomi-

The star-gazers' young guide to the galaxy

Peta Levi meets the Oxford student who is starting Britain's first astronomy camp

cal Youth Camps (IAYC) which she attended in Germany. Two aspects of the IAYC particularly appealed: firstly their original teaching methods, group leaders, one to each working group of nine (23 different nationalities have taken part), devise their own work programme. Secondly, Anne liked the philosophy of cooperation which brought together people from different backgrounds not only through work but also through the camps' non-astronomical programmes, ranging from silly games to serious debates.

Anne plans a similar approach in her camp. Informal working groups will focus specifically on three topics. The first, is comet theory and observation; weather permitting, they will observe Halley's Comet and study it and other comets in detail, finding out about the theories as to their origins and the attempts to find out more about them, from telescopic observation to the Giotto probe to be launched this July. The second topic is meteors; participants will discuss the origin of meteor streams and will study aspects of meteor science. Meteors can be observed without telescopes and conditions for observation should be good during the course in August. It is also hoped that there will be daytime opportunities to observe the Sun, and the solar astronomy group will devise methods to do so. Observations can be combined with theory to build up a picture of the Sun's behaviour and the reasons for it. Anne says: "There will be scope for other topics, depending on individuals' interests and experience."

Cambridge University has promised teaching materials and Anne is hoping for numerous telescopes and a good deal of computer equipment, to work out such things as the light curves of meteors, make artificial satellite calculations, and apply 3-D graphics using computer programmes. Two IAYC leaders have been sponsored to help at the camp and several JAS members will participate, including Robin Scagell (vice-president) and Martin Ratcliffe (solar astronomy specialist). There will also be visits to Jodrell Bank and videos and films.

'I don't want to limit this to the rich'

One of the camp's most novel features will be organized observation groups. Anne says: "It can be great fun observing at night in a group - propped up on lidos or deck-chairs, (the best angle for observing meteors is 50° altitude). I plan to have two groups 30 kilometres apart, so that they can work out exactly where a meteor was in the sky. We hope to cover the whole sky, mapping the findings which can produce very accurate results. If it is cloudy there is theory to explore and discuss."

Although the camp is a non-profit-making cooperative venture one of Anne's first tasks is to find £800 to cover administrative expenses and bring the cost down to about £70 for the week. "I certainly don't want to limit the experience to the rich, middle-class young". To date the response has not been heart-



Anne Barrowcliffe: Star-gazing

warming. She has written to 15 optical companies and various organizations, including the Holmes-Hines Memorial Fund; she has had a few replies, though Holmes-Hines have asked for more information. By contrast, the IAYC is sponsored by governments.

Does Anne expect astronomy camps to take off like computer camps? "No; but I would like to get one up and working and then establish a longer annual astronomy camp in Britain."

For further information write to Anne Barrowcliffe, 111 Millhouses Lane, Sheffield, S.Yorks. S7 2HD.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Family affair

Michael Heseltine today meets Sir Anthony Gifford, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Select Committee, to discuss the conditions under which the Defence Secretary is to release the "Crown Jewels" to the committee. The members have urged Sir Anthony to accept terms no less onerous than those imposed on the Old Bailey jury. The papers themselves could have been given a more fortunate name; those which almost destroyed the CIA in the wake of the Watergate Affair were called the "Family Jewels". Prepared on the orders of John Schlesinger, then director of the CIA, the documents contained accounts of every illegal activity undertaken by the agency. These included attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro, burglaries, bugging and the testing of mind-bending drugs on unwitting human guinea-pigs. The CIA lost some of its power when these secrets were eventually prised out of the reluctant agency.

Private word

After the aggression of London, Transport Secretary Nicholas Ridley must like nothing better than escaping to his sleepy Cotswold village of Naunton where he has his country home, The Old Rectory. His Bus Privatisation Bill could change all that. The village fear they could lose their daily 8.10 am bus to Cheltenham which, although crucial to eight of Naunton's schoolchildren, could be regarded as unprofitable by a private contractor. On Saturday the village's outraged parish council chairman Wavell Urry sent Councillor Stratford to lobby Ridley at his home. She was chosen on the grounds that she already enjoys Ridley's ear: she "does" for him every Wednesday.

John le Carré is losing his touch at keeping a low profile. Local councillors have turned down his plans for a two-storey extension to his sea-front home at St Buryan, Cornwall. It would stand out a mile, they say.

Peace on earth

No longer can one count on the police to protect one's property. Some 15 farmers whose lands adjoin the Moleworth cruise missile base have been told that protesters cannot be kept off their land during the mass demonstration planned for Easter. Instead the police have advised them to surrender a three-metre strip of freshly-sown land around the seven-mile perimeter fence. The farmers are not amused. Nor is their union, which is protesting to MPs and the MoD - "the perpetrators of the situation". They want action, or recompense.

Party rate

There should, perhaps, be rejoicing on the left that the Government's rate-capping order sailed through the Commons on Monday night. Not only, as local government minister Kenneth Baker pointed out during the debate, will the 12 per cent reduction of Lambeth rates save the Labour Party £67,280 a year on its Walworth Road headquarters, I am also told that it will save the GLC a staggering £2.4m in rates on the County Hall complex. Other beneficiaries will be Patrick Jenkin himself and Labour environment spokesman Jack Straw who led the opposition to the order. Both live in Lambeth.

Heath cliff

In the wake of Oxford's snub to Mrs Thatcher, I hear that the university's Conservative Association has thrown its weight behind her predecessor, Edward Heath. By a unanimous vote, it deplores attempts by the Thatcherite Federation of Conservative Students to oust him as FCS life patron. It is also horrified by the FCS propaganda machine, currently turning out posters which back the Nicaraguan Contras and pit privatization. The association does take one leaf out of the Thatcherite book, however. It proposes cutting Central Office's grants to the FCS - believed to be some £30,000 a year - forthwith.

A contest to find contemporary designs for cemeteries may be laudable but does the press release from the Memorial Advisory Bureau strike quite the right note when it says the idea is to "liven up the appearance of graveyards"?

Pit explosion

Does miners back-to-work campaigner Irene McGibbon have opinions worth listening to? Leaving elements at the University of Kent think not. Mrs McGibbon went there to speak on Monday night, provoked - quite literally - a riot by her presence, and had to be locked into the porter's lodge for her own safety while the police were called. They finally escorted her to safety - her views on the miners' strike unusually unspoken.

Deadly tax

Lord Chalfont is my tip as next chairman of HTV, following the death of its founder, Lord Harlech, in a car accident last month. Chalfont, a foreign minister under Harold Wilson, and presenter of several HTV documentaries, admits: "I'd certainly be interested." The board is putting off the hunt for a successor, however, to concentrate on lobbying against a rumoured Treasury levy on foreign sales by ITV companies. Deputy managing director Patrick Drangooles claims the tax would kill off series such as *Robin of Sherwood*.

PHS

Let the people hold sway

by HRH the Prince of Wales

Throughout this country today there are many shattered communities, the problems being greatest in those areas over-dependent on single industries where changes in demand or technology have made the original communities redundant, leaving behind vacant buildings and contaminated, damaged or polluted land.

Landlords and businessmen are generally unwilling to invest in these areas and the whole private sector tends to argue that there is little point in pouring money into a bottomless hole. While these problems cannot be solved without spending money, money itself is not necessarily the answer.

The real answer, I would contend, lies in the enormous human potential and resource waiting to be given the incentive and encouragement to play a fuller part in contributing to the common good; waiting to be released from the over-numerous shackles of bureaucracy and the all-pervading atmosphere of "the professionals" knowing what is best for you.

Last year I commended the growing development of community architecture, whereby the architect becomes the central catalyst for a community to take control of its environment and for the members of that community to design or renovate their own houses. Since then I have visited three examples of community architecture at work. Two of them were new-build housing co-operatives in Liverpool and the third was a self-help rehabilitation scheme in Macclesfield.

I was electrified by the atmosphere I encountered. In the case of the Liverpool co-operatives the residents had been living in slum clearance areas and were due to be

dispersed throughout the city by the council. With the help and expert advice of their own architect they fought their way through the seemingly impenetrable entanglements of red tape and official opposition until they finally succeeded in building the houses they wanted in the kind of layout they liked.

They were now responsible for the maintenance of their properties and that fact alone has virtually eliminated the vandalism that was previously so rife. The intimate involvement of the community in the design of its houses has ensured that character, individuality and taste have been restored.

In the case of Macclesfield the residents of a crumbling terrace, built in 1815, resisted the scheduled demolition of their houses and, with the inspiration of a pioneering architect, Rod Hackney, they renovated their own buildings and entirely transformed their environment. As a result of learning new building skills, several of the unemployed residents have since embarked on new careers.

It seemed to me that if only we could enable more people to develop this kind of self-confidence in the sort of places of which most authorities and agencies tend to despair, that self-confidence, from the discovery of previously hidden talents and abilities, could spill over into other regenerative enterprises.

There is a direct link here with many areas of the Third World, where there has been no shortage of massive development schemes. The majority seem to be designed and executed from the top by people

who frequently have little concept of life in the rural areas and perhaps who know little about the aspirations of local communities.

There often appears to be an entrenched belief that those who run government committees and development boards know what is good for those who try to wrest their living from the land whereas, in fact, it is the small-scale community-based schemes which tend to have the greater long-term success.

The secret, then, lies in the simple business of allowing the "ordinary bloke" to express his views and preferences and to realize the very considerable potential which exists in so many people. However, very little can be achieved without effective management and without the professional acting as an "enabler".

There is still a long way to go to change people's attitudes and to create the new values needed to guide development in the inner city areas. There is much resistance that stems from the inertia and conservatism of the financial institutions and developers, while the main obstacles are to be found in the paternalism of central and local government, general bureaucratic inertia and the lack of effective management.

What, then, can we do? First of all it would be very encouraging if we could see a more coherent approach to inner city problems through the programmes of the departments of the Environment, Trade and Industry, and the Manpower Services Commission being made to work more closely together. That would clarify the situation for all those daunted and

confused by the multiplicity of grants, initiatives and special offers.

Secondly, there is an urgent need for a liberal interpretation of the rules by city authorities to allow, for example, small workshops within a zoned residential area. There is also a need for the authorities to encourage enterprise and community initiatives.

Directors of private businesses have a vital role. For instance, many own land and buildings that are going to waste and which could be made available to trusts, perhaps at peppercorn rents, to provide housing and workspace for small firms. Retired managers could provide managerial skills, while companies which still have commitments in inner city areas could help draw up and implement revival strategies.

British Rail and the British Waterways Board have large areas of derelict land or water at their disposal which could be used for a variety of purposes including new villages with balanced communities and essential open spaces.

Private, public and nationalized businesses should all have a vested interest in building up socially and financially stable communities who will eventually become customers. Otherwise the potential long-term problems of social unrest, if companies continue to avoid the fundamental issues of inner city areas, will be to their detriment. The possibilities in the field of regeneration are immense, the challenge is awesome, but the rewards, I feel sure, will be nothing less than a Great Britain once again.

This article is extracted from a speech delivered to the Institute of Directors at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday.

New Caledonia: as the settler conflict continues,

Diana Geddes looks at the wider issues

A South Pacific squall that could rock Paris



Mitterrand in favour of freedom with strings proposed by Edgar Pisani (right), France's special envoy to the islands

Of all the Dom-Toms, New Caledonia is the only one with a large white population, where a distinctive indigenous population has long suffered material, electoral, educational and social disadvantages and where there is a substantial separatist movement.

The RPR and other opposition leaders in France, ever on the lookout for problems ripe for political exploitation, have seized eagerly on the tense situation in New Caledonia and have been fanning the flames of contention and fear in both the island and in France. But their dire predictions that New Caledonia will open the floodgates to other independence movements are unlikely to come true, at least in the near future. Colonel Gaddafi announced last year that he intended to launch "a fight to liberate the French colonies", despite indications that most of the 1.6 million inhabitants in the Dom-Toms - most of the others in the Caribbean

- want to remain French. French Polynesia, with the Muroran nuclear test site, and French Guyana, with the European Space Centre at Kourou, seem particularly firmly attached to France.

The strength of the independence movement in New Caledonia is difficult to judge accurately. The anti-separatist Rassemblement Pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR), which is affiliated to the French RPR party, won 71 per cent of the vote in last November's election for the islands' new territorial assembly, which has greatly increased devolved powers. However, 49 per cent of the electorate failed to turn out to vote after the Front de Libération Nationale Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS), the main separatist movement, called for a boycott. The RPCR alleged that the FLNKS had intimidated voters and that the abstention rate on the island was usually over 30 per cent anyway.

So far there have been no open hostilities, although they were only narrowly avoided in Exeter, where local Liberals threatened to run their own candidate against the SDP. They were eventually dissuaded by their own party officials.

Both leaderships are also building up the areas of easy policy agreement in the hope of achieving a manifesto momentum which will carry them past any possible points of rupture. The "joint programme", due to be completed next year, is aimed at avoiding the last-minute wrangles which accompanied the hurried drafting of the first Alliance manifesto.

Two joint policy commissions are sitting at present, considering Northern Ireland and defence. Agreement on an Irish policy already looks likely on a fine broadly sympathetic to the gently nationalist policies of the Irish prime minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, or the majority report of the private Kildare Commission which met last year. Scottish SDP MP Robert McLennan has already left the commission in disagreement with its pro-nationalist drift. The problems will start when a gradualist policy has to be sold to the Liberal Troops Out faction.

On defence, the critical issues have not yet been settled, but are

The Kanaks constitute 43 per cent of the islands' population, the whites 37 per cent and non-white immigrants from other South Pacific islands and Indonesia the remaining 20 per cent. A poll published by *Paris-Match* earlier this month indicated that 66 per cent of the population, including a third of the Kanaks and more than 80 per cent of the non-white immigrants, were in favour of remaining part of France.

Only 25 per cent supported the plan put forward by Edgar Pisani, France's special envoy, of independence with close association with France. The accuracy of the poll has been called into question, but it is certain that if a referendum were held now most New Caledonians would vote to remain French.

The French government, however, favours the Pisani plan, believing that anything less than outright independence would lead to violent confrontation with the Kanaks. Before a proposed vote on self-determination in a few months' time, it will argue that orderly independence now is preferable to a violently won independence later, leading to a break with France and leaving the door open to the Soviet Union.

The tension in New Caledonia bodes ill for the government. The two main opposition parties are entrenched in their positions and Pisani appears ever more criticized and isolated. His final report, setting out in detail his proposals for the islands' future, which should have been submitted to the government at the beginning of February, has now been postponed, possibly indefinitely. Some observers predict that Mitterrand may drop the idea of a referendum, at least until after the 1986 parliamentary elections.

But Mitterrand's aides are not yet despairing. They point out that the *Paris-Match* poll also showed that 50 per cent, including 49 per cent of the whites, believed that New Caledonia would become independent within the next 10 years, and 70 per cent thought there would be violence if it did not.

Mitterrand's advisers therefore fear a shift of opinion over the coming months, particularly if the government can convince people that the part of the Pisani package containing guarantees for the non-Kanaks will be accepted by a Kanak state.

The government knows it is walking on a tightrope. One false step to either side could lead to disaster.

Phillip Whitehead

The real threat to democracy

There was a particular irony last week in the simultaneous publication of a book about the late Maurice Oldfield of MI6 and the allegations made about the present behaviour of MI5. Sir Maurice was a man who has become better known since his death than any spy-master before or since. No one who knew him would ever have doubted for a moment his commitment to the democratic state and the free play of opinion.

The last time I talked to him, when he had only a week to live, he analysed dispassionately and accurately the consequences of the split in the Labour Party which had just occurred. It would not have occurred to him that all Labour leftists were potentially subversive, when they deployed the arts of political persuasion. Among his former agents were two well-known ex-Communists, who had retained many of the views of their youth. While such a man, you felt democracy counted. It was part of that Englishness of England along with the stone walls and bleak hills of his native Derbyshire, which he would explain when faced with the patronising disdain of the Shah or the denunciations of the clandestine bore.

He dealt, of course, with the gathering of intelligence abroad. He once said with some passion that this traffic was now the reverse of the 1930s: what comes our way now comes from people of courage and principle, who can co-exist with what their societies have become and prefer our own. What does East go for money and tawdry betrayals.

I wonder what he and those people in closed societies who look to Britain for freedom, would think now. We have judges on the bench who tell a defendant that the interest of the state and the interest of the regime in power are one and the same. We have a security service which is alleged by some of its own officers to be spying on trade unions and other democratic organizations, and making its findings available for the political purposes of the party in power. Those officers who express dismay at such orders are sent to the psychiatrist. We have an unexplained murder, where circumstances and evidence have been alleged to show that an agency of the state was involved. This is Britain, not Poland. We know we must not be paranoid, but is someone out to get us?

Miss Cathy Massiter's allegations to the television team 20/20 Vision suggest that that is exactly what is happening. On what basis and under whose authority are the past and present officials of the National Council for Civil Liberties kept under surveillance? If it is correct that all graduate trainees to the BBC are vetted by the security services, does the Corporation know and connive at this process, or is the file kept for ministerial eyes only? Does one's involvement with any issue of personal liberty which attracts the disapproval of MI5 mean a lifelong

designation as "communist-sympathiser"? Given that most of our modern communists wouldn't recognize a revolutionary situation if they found themselves sitting astride the gates of the Winter Palace, what are they doing on the list?

Once the frontiers of democratic debate are marked out by those who do not take part in it, whether it is the spook under the eaves or the blinkered figure on the radio, the definition takes over. The Government's wire-tapping bill, which was hastily withdrawn from debate yesterday would allow tapping in support of the Government's defence and foreign policies, of anyone thought to be threatening the safety of the state or subverting its institutions. The limits of legitimate protest and debate are sharply curtailed. Appeals to tribunals of view, those who reply only if they have found that these particular conditions have themselves been broken - are no guarantee of liberty.

For some time now it has been clear that strange things were being done to MI5. The *Rechnung* case cast a bizarre light on its recruitment practices. The new allegations indicate that operatives are being asked to carry out surveillance which goes well beyond what is legitimate in a democracy. The service has blurred the distinction, which ought to be made between the political interests of the government of the day, and that of the state itself.

The time has come for a radical overhaul. Select committees can only pick around the edges. Better by far to make the director general of the security services a democratically elected individual with a set budget, accountable to Parliament through an all-party committee of senior privy councillors. The terms of reference of the intelligence services need fresh public debate and scrutiny. In the East and West alike security services can degenerate into the secret arm of the party in power.

The opposition parties have no cause for confidence in the present system. Covert operations need a point of reference at Westminster. Otherwise what other view is heard when some MI5 operative decides that Mrs Joan Raddock is a threat to the fabric of the state?

The 20/20 Vision programme, although muzzled by the IBA, has performed a public service by showing us how admirable people in public life can be perceived by the secret service: world: Love of England, Bernard Rissell wrote at the end of his life, was almost his strongest passion. So is today with his successor in radical dissent, Maurice Oldfield. Would he have understood that, but his modern colleagues seem incapable of it. They should be told to roll up their lists of subversives. They'd none of 'em be missed, the liberties they threaten would be.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

moreover... Miles Kington

Antarctic antics

Captain Scott's relatives may be upset by TV "fictional drama" based on his trip to the South Pole, but they should reserve their indignation for the uproarious "comedy series" due to follow soon. It is loosely Tom Sharpe-derived and is to be entitled *Scott on the Landscape*. I am privileged to present an extract...

(Story so far. Scott, a keen but inexperienced surveyor, has been sent by the Whitehall Geographical Society to see if Antarctica would make a good site for London's third airport. After innumerable difficulties, he finally struggles into his polar kit and sets out, aware that Norway is also sending a team to survey a possible site for Oslo's first airport. Who will get there first? And how, dressed like that, will they tell each other apart? We find Scott at his advance base, during a blizzard, wearing a beard and goggles.)

Scott: Dear God, this is a terrible place for an airport. I can't see the long-haul jets getting away on a day like this. What do you think, Evans? Man (la beard and goggles): I'm not Evans, sir, I'm Jones.

Scott: I didn't know we had a Jones on the expedition. Jones: Always got to have a Jony Welshman on a stunt like this, sir. Makes for comic relief.

Scott: Look, the longer we stay here, the harder it is to tell us apart. I think I'll have to make a typically British middle-headed decision. Let's all colour our beards with our old school colours: Rugby, Eton, Harrow, etc. Where were you at school, Jones?

Jones: Grove Park Grammar, Wrexham, Sir.

Scott: Good God. Whatever next? Just then the door bursts open and there stands a man in bowler hat and pin-stripe suit, wearing Garrick Club sunglasses.

Max: Captain Scott? You don't know me, but I'm Rodney Funny-Name, duly elected MP for South Antarctica. I was wondering whether you'd come to a decision regarding the third airport.

Scott: Yes, I'm going to recommend somewhere a lot nearer London.

Scott: Yes, I wouldn't be too hasty, old boy. I've more or less promised the airport to my constituents, and if it doesn't go through I won't be re-elected. I think I can fix you with a knighthood, if you're interested.

Scott: That is a most dishonourable suggestion.

Funny-Name: Of course it is. That's what it works, old boy. Talking about dishonour, take a look at these photos.

Scott: Good heavens! They're of me! Wearing only vest, pants - and no goggles!

Funny-Name: Wouldn't like to see those on the front page of the *Tundra Times*, would you? Think about it. I'd pick Antarctica, if I were you. (He goes out. Before the door can close, a man somersaults across the floor and comes up holding a gun. It is Bodie, from *The Professionals*.)

Bodie: Heard you were in a spot of bother, Doyle. Who do we have to kill this time?

Scott: For God's sake, Bodie, I'm a serious actor now. Get lost.

Bodie: Suit yourself, sunshine. (He dives out through the window. Scott looks out after him.)

Scott: And who's that weird figure holding a shotgun on the skyline?

Jones: That's the Norwegian nutter, Amundsen. He's been following us all the way.

Scott: Dear God, this is a ludicrous place. (Fade. Blizzards and music, to denote passing of time. It is a week later, in a tent. Scott is in his sleeping bag, wearing pyjamas, beard, goggles, etc.)

Scott: I had the most awful nightmare last night. I dreamed I was being molested by a huge woman. (The figure in the next sleeping bag removes beard and goggles and reveals herself as a female.)

Woman: That was no dream, sweetheart. I am Mrs Amundsen, and I want to thank you for a wonderful evening.

Scott: But what... how... why?

Woman: Let us just say it is a Norwegian way of slowing down the British expedition. (Scott goes desperately to the tent flap and looks out. The field phone rings. Scott answers it.)

Scott: Hello? Yes, speaking. Dinner tonight? At McMurdo Manor? Blimey, beard and goggles! But who's Lady Funny-Name. Very well. (Picks up phone down.)

Woman: By the way, have you seen this morning's *Tundra Times*? I didn't know you were flowered underneath.

(In next week's episode, lots of people with stinky names, lots more schoolboy pranks and a very embarrassing chase across the snow with not much on. Don't miss the *Tundra Times* experience.)

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Getting together on the Budget

George Brock ends his series on the Alliance with a look at moves towards greater unity

The leaders of the Alliance parties will launch a joint budget strategy later this week. It is an important symbol for two distinct reasons.

It is the opening move in a campaign to present the Social Democrats and the Liberals, particularly their leaders, in closer harmony: more joint exercises of a similar kind are on the way. Every agreed position turned into a public commitment well before the next general election is one less topic on which the two parties might find embarrassing differences in the sensitive campaign period.

Second, it represents the start of a shift by the Alliance, and especially by David Owen, towards an economic policy with greater emphasis on job creation than on productivity and wealth creation. Based on simulations on the London Business School computer model, it will stress the theme of expansion with discipline: measures aimed at the creation of jobs with minimum inflationary risks.

It is the Alliance response to indications that public faith in the Government's strategy is dropping off. It believes that a joint economic policy must be finely tuned to appeal to the disillusioned.

A different sort of inter-party co-operation is under way in Cambridgeshire. The three SDP constituency parties in the south of the county are now presenting the SDP leadership with a characteristically awkward dilemma over local intermingling with the Liberals. The constituencies had indicated to the national committee that they might hold joint "open" selection without permission - although they would prefer to do so by agreement. One seat was given to the Liberal

candidate in the 1983 general election and a second was passed for joint selection last Monday. The third, Cambridge itself, is undecided.

Until mid-autumn, David Owen and his allies had resisted almost every move in this direction, but over the last two or three months have been forced to concede some ground. At around the same time, the Welsh SDP, led by its three ex-Labour MPs, delivered an ultimatum that it might secede if it were not granted its wishes on joint selection.

The Cambridge demand for a triple joint selection threatens the compromise, which is based on the hope that joint selection can be presented and permitted as the exception rather than the rule. Owen's position so far has been that he does not want the total of SDP candidacies to fall below 300 in the 650 seats. Below that figure, he has argued, the SDP will become a minor partner. The SDP national committee has now passed 11 joint open selections and 12 "closed" (combined memberships choosing from one specified party).

The next few months hold the key to this balance of power. By June or July, the bulk of the seat deals need to be made. The benchmark set by Liberal strategists is that all but about 20 "difficult" seats need to be fixed by then for enough time to be available for peaceful settlement of the outstanding problems. In seats which are not simply reflecting the same person the process is slower

than during the last parliament because the Liberal Party decided that it disliked national, and even regional, seat-sharing: constituency parties are now free to make their own choices and agreements.

So far there have been no open hostilities, although they were only narrowly avoided in Exeter, where local Liberals threatened to run their own candidate against the SDP. They were eventually dissuaded by their own party officials.

Both leaderships are also building up the areas of easy policy agreement in the hope of achieving a manifesto momentum which will carry them past any possible points of rupture. The "joint programme", due to be completed next year, is aimed at avoiding the last-minute wrangles which accompanied the hurried drafting of the first Alliance manifesto.

Two joint policy commissions are sitting at present, considering Northern Ireland and defence. Agreement on an Irish policy already looks likely on a fine broadly sympathetic to the gently nationalist policies of the Irish prime minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, or the majority report of the private Kildare Commission which met last year. Scottish SDP MP Robert McLennan has already left the commission in disagreement with its pro-nationalist drift. The problems will start when a gradualist policy has to be sold to the Liberal Troops Out faction.

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THE WAR OF THE LICENCE FEE

Three different battles are being fought in the BBC's campaign for a £65 licence fee. The first is for public sympathy. On the facing page yesterday, the BBC's Director General, Mr Alasdair Milne, delivered once more his well-honed words to the effect that the corporation is a bargain, and the only way to provide public service broadcasting, and that it is still true to its Reithian roots. The aim of his article (and the recent campaign speeches upon which it was based) was to win a licence fee as close as possible to the 41 per cent increase on which the Government must decide in a few weeks.

In this public battle for MPE's postbags it does not suit the BBC to confront the issue of whether the BBC's current strategy (however successful in the past) is the best way to preserve public service broadcasting in a financial, technological, and political climate of which Lord Reith could scarcely have dreamt. These were the issues raised in the leading articles to which Mr Milne referred, but they are not being addressed publicly by the BBC. The corporation's message is simple: look at our past achievements and trust us to keep the bargains coming. It is an appeal to the Government's heart, not to its head.

The second battle is being fought in quiet corners of Whitehall. The utterances of the Director General and Chairman of the BBC may not look very forceful and forward-looking. But Mr Stuart Young, the Prime Minister's own choice for the Chairmanship, knows well that a compulsory licence fee on television owners cannot guarantee

to sustain the current scope and size of the BBC in the 1990s. The seemingly inexorable rise in what is known as "broadcasting inflation" (29 per cent in the 1985 licence bid) is sending the claim on the TV owner ever skyward at the same time as cable, satellite, videos and computers make it harder to justify a universal licence to benefit the BBC alone. With such a view of the future it would be a foolhardy man who would be content of keeping the public "goodwill" towards the BBC's licence demand to which the Director General referred yesterday.

Mr. Young and his colleagues are not all foolhardy men. They would like to persuade the Government that their public utterances are not the sum of their views on the future of broadcasting. If only the Government were to allow an increase close to £65, they argue, the Corporation could be trusted to cut its coat more tightly to its cloth over the next three years. Breakfast TV and local radio could be put on the block; advertising could be phased in gradually on Radio 1 and BBC 1; we would hear less of the argument that because the BBC makes the most cost-effective game shows in the country, the cost is thereby a fully justified call on the public purse; and it could all be done without the politically awkward inquiry which critics have been calling for. That is an appeal to the Government's political self-interest - not to mention its credulity.

The third battle is going on at

the policy making levels of the BBC itself. Many senior Corporation employees genuinely believe that a BBC monolith, financed by licence, is the only way to spread public service standards from *Wogan* to *Week* in *Westminster* and from Covent Garden opera to cookery phone ins. Others, however, are beginning to see the possibility that the heart of public service can be kept alive only if some of the extremities are financed by other means. They applaud the BBC's campaign to extol its past virtues but they are nervous of how those past glories are to be repeated.

How they might be repeated remains, indeed, a genuinely open question. And this third battle - including the relative claims on the public purse of news, education, drama and entertainment - should be fought in the open, not in the inner circles of the BBC where it resists now. The Government should not allow the BBC its licence fee in return for an assurance of changed attitudes. Once the pressure is off, so will the reforms be. A short, specific inquiry should be established as soon as possible, preferably before a new licence fee is set. And no increase in the licence fee - at least for a one year period - would be to concentrate the Corporation's mind wonderfully on what its basic business should be. The government should avoid any longer commitment to BBC funding in exchange for a promise of internal reform, as it were on account. In a minute we would be in a pre-election phase, and all question of change would be lost.

DERRING-DO DOWN UNDER

The Americans have so much trouble with their allies they must sometimes think the Russians quite easy to deal with. At least with the Russians they know where they are. The latest joker in the pack, Mr David Lange of New Zealand, arrives in Britain today, apparently unashamed by the future he has caused in Washington. Has he a right to be so sanguine? This rare ripple on the surface of US-New Zealand relations has been caused by Mr Lange's demand that all warships visiting his country should first assure his government that they are not carrying nuclear weapons - and by Washington's refusal to comply.

As Britain has no intention either of revealing to the Russians which of its ships is carrying nuclear weapons or not, Mr Lange's meeting with Mrs Thatcher next Monday could be equally confrontational. Mrs Thatcher has already made clear that Britain will be "very disappointed" if a Royal Navy vessel suffers the same indignity as that of the USS Buchanan. But as no British task force is due in the region before late next year, the issue at least does not arise directly.

The American connection through their joint membership of the Anzus Pact, is closer and thus more vulnerable. If it broke, New Zealand would have to face the consequences - and these might be severe. It is not so much a question of what the Americans might do in retaliation, as to what they might not do. They might not for instance invite New Zealand warships any more to train with the US fleet off Hawaii, or its pilots to fly alongside the US Air Force in

the Philippines. They might restrict the intelligence flow to New Zealand, whose armed forces are now plugged into the US communications network in the Pacific as part of the Anzus organisation. They might be less generous in the sale of US military hardware to New Zealand.

More seriously still - but perhaps less appropriately - the White House might not take New Zealand's side in future wrangles with Congress over allowing preferential treatment to small allied states for the importation of goods through US trade barriers. Successive governments in Wellington have slowly and painfully built up the US market following Britain's accession to the EEC, until the USA is now among the top three for New Zealand exports. Its loss or diminution could seriously hurt the New Zealand economy.

Mr Lange is not the first New Zealand prime minister to make threatening noises over nuclear weapons - or power plants - on visiting ships. But he is the first to translate his principles into practice - and the first to come up against a West coast president, more Pacific than Pacific, and no less fed up than his predecessors with recalcitrant allies who want it both ways.

If Mr Lange had been content to oppose the dumping of nuclear waste in the South Pacific (Japan has since suspended plans to do so) and resisted his opposition to stationing nuclear weapons on New Zealand soil, support for him would have been less controversial.

Whether this is a good issue on which to make a stand is another matter. New Zealand

has been a conscientious adherent of the Nixon doctrine and along with Australia has been an important stabilising force in what has been a relatively tranquil part of Mercator's projection, though the troubles in New Caledonia, and the cloud of uncertainty over the Philippines suggest that such tranquility cannot now be taken for granted.

By taking retaliatory action against New Zealand it follows that the White House should obviously beware of damaging its own long-term interests too. Mr Lange, however over-enthusiastically he has embraced his principles, has at least been consistent in doing so - and before last year's election as well as after. The United States was signalled well in advance that his policy would be thus. Moreover the US Navy, however keen its disappointment can obviously get by without visiting New Zealand.

There is a fear in Washington that to let the New Zealanders get away with it would encourage their government's left-wing to campaign to leave Anzus too or, much worse, arouse similar sentiments among the Left in Canberra - already a source of trouble.

But too sharp a response could have the same result. The New Zealand government has been irritatingly self-indulgent in this affair. The most appropriate reaction from both Washington and Westminster is to expose Mr Lange's government to the practical and painful consequences of its position, which may progressively disconcert New Zealand public opinion about the direction in which he is taking the country.

CAMPAIGN WITHOUT WINNERS

There is no doubt that drug abuse, and heroin abuse in particular, has increased sharply in the past five years. All the indicators - seizures, street price, numbers seeking treatment - show that the problem is growing rapidly worse. Responsible estimates put the number of heroin addicts alone at 50,000, compared to only a few hundred 20 years ago. It is no longer a problem chiefly of a few big cities, or of individuals whose personalities or circumstances are especially vulnerable. Heroin is used experimentally as much as self-destructively, in an extensive and diverse subculture of illicit drug use, often by users who can keep the habit under partial control for some time. Heroin remains as dangerous as ever, but it is becoming a problem more like alcoholism and less like attempted suicide.

In the group most at risk today, a publicity broadside calculated to freeze the blood is likely to be useless or worse. They are able to smile at the overstatements, and may even be lulled by the glamour of danger and the idea of flouting authority. The campaign aimed at users will need to be sensitive in its treatment if it is to have any success. Considerable

research has gone into striking the right note. However, and one cannot but wish it well, though without undue optimism. One aim is to stress the distinction between heroin and other drugs, so as to discourage users of the others from encountering its extreme dangers. There are calculated risks in such an approach, but effectiveness, not high moral tone, will be the test.

Another aspect of the publicity drive has better hopes of success. The evidence is that among those involved in the drug problem as outsiders - parents, teachers, social workers, and especially doctors - attitudes tend to vary between understandable panic and a preference for looking the other way. Panic and apathy are both unhelpful. Doctors in particular are too often inclined to regard drug addiction as something not encountered in everyday medicine, and addicts as explosive dropouts who have only themselves to blame for their suffering. Doctors are going to encounter the problem more and more often, and will need far better skills at picking it up early, when the victim can be helped more easily than at a later stage.

Some of the critics of the Government's campaign cast

envious eyes at the £2 million which is being lavished on the publicity campaign, while clinics and aid centres are struggling for lack of funds. The £10 million earmarked for the problem last year has been heavily over-subscribed, and the level of provision still varies between stretched and utterly inadequate in different parts of the country. The current survey of incidence and provision will help to give a better idea of what the real needs are. Money alone, for a problem which remains very much a minority one, is no solution (in the USA, £1.4 billion is spent annually on enforcement, yet the problem is being no more than contained); but small amounts in the right place can be a big help.

The truth is that nothing resembling a panacea to the drug problem has been discovered, and an approach on all fronts is essential. Energetic action is needed to promote the international fight against drug smugglers, and diplomatic initiatives to help the countries where drug crops are grown to stop the trade at source and find other crops for the poor peasants who grow them. Today's publicity is one part of all this, but only one. There are many sides to the drug problem, and not one of them can safely be neglected.

A better form of patient consent

From Mr Nigel H. Harris

Sir, Your leader (February 22) on the House of Lords decision in the *Sidaway* case regarding consent to medical treatment was an excellent summary of a complex medico-legal problem. It may be helpful for debate which is bound to follow their Lordships' judgement to say something about written consent and how it is obtained in our hospitals.

A well-constructed consent form should help to ensure that the patient receives all the necessary information before deciding whether or not to sign as agreeing to the treatment. Furthermore, it should provide the courts with evidence as to what the patient had been told by the doctor - often lacking because nothing is revealed in the notes and the consent form does not record the necessary information.

Our hospital consent form is seriously deficient. It simply states that the nature of the operation has been explained to the patient; it does not refer to operative complications, alternative treatments or anaesthetic complications.

I have often thought it would be sensible to follow the American pattern of consent form in certain respects. Thus, the surgeon has to list the major risks, and part of the statement which the patient signs reads as follows:

I have been advised of the nature and frequency of the major risks listed below, as well as of other unlisted risks. The patient is also informed of alternatives to the proposed operation and has had explained the risks of anaesthesia, which are also revealed on the form. Finally the patient signs:

That I have received all of the information I desire concerning the operation and its alternatives, including anaesthesia, referred to in this consent.

I am convinced, from my experience in medico-legal work, that our hospital consent form is in urgent need of revision along the lines I have suggested. However, to be effective, the explanation to the patient must be given, either by a consultant or his deputy, and the form duly signed by the same person.

It is perhaps not appreciated by lawyers and others that the standard practice in our hospitals is for the explanation to be given by the most junior and inexperienced doctor, who will not perform the operation and who knows nothing of the likely complications; furthermore it is this doctor who signs the consent form.

The inadequate system for obtaining consent to medical treatment is largely responsible for patients' often justified complaint, when things go wrong, that the consequences were not fully explained. It is also in part responsible for plaintiffs such as Mrs *Sidaway* failing in their legal action because of lack of evidence.

Yours faithfully,

NIGEL H. HARRIS,

72 Harley Street, W1,

February 25.

Mr Speaker's memoirs

From Mr James Callaghan, MP for Cardiff South and Penarth (Labour)

Sir, Today's editorial, "Order! Order!", about Viscount Tony's autobiography speaks of the "mutual antipathy" between him and me. This statement is untrue and I should be sorry if such an impression gained currency.

When the House of Commons housed Mr Speaker's retirement nearly two years ago I then spoke as "one old friend to another". That was my genuine feeling and until Lord Tony's memoirs appeared last week I had every reason to believe that the feeling was mutual. I am deeply sorry to find it is not.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES CALLAGHAN,

House of Commons,

February 26.

Broadcasting's future

From Mr David W. Irons

Sir, Nobody among the many commentators on the future of broadcasting has mentioned the position in Wales.

Welsh language television, recently increased to 4½ hours a day, occupies most of the prime time on the fourth channel. It costs the BBC and the programme companies about £1 million a week, but rarely attracts more than 100,000 viewers. The majority here is being progressively deprived of what Channel 4 has on offer, and the Home Secretary has indicated that there is no possibility of an extra channel.

The situation comes up for review shortly; there is a widespread belief that change is needed.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID W. IRONS,

Llanedfryn,

Menai Bridge,

Gwynedd,

February 19.

London transport

From the Leader of the Greater London Council

Sir, The legislation being promoted by Nicholas Ridley to get round a court decision in which Mr Justice McNeill found him to have acted "unlawfully, irrationally and procedurally improperly" (report, January 12) raises constitutional issues which rarely arise; it is not just a question of £30 million being taken from the GLC quite unnecessarily.

Mr Ridley claims that it was his own defective legislation which was at the heart of the matter and that the way to remedy that was by passing new legislation and not by appealing to a higher court.

A close study of Mr Justice McNeill's judgment shows that it was the hurried administrative

Government stringency on arts funding

From Mr Stephen Waley-Cohen

Sir, Mrs Thatcher has made much of the need to prepare the country's economic base for the future, rather than preserving the great, but outdated, industries of the past.

So it is strange that one arm of government should find an extra £25 million to preserve a small piece of our artistic past (Kedleston Hall, Weston Park, Nostell Priory) while another arm (the Arts Council etc.) cannot find even inflationary increases for our artistic present and future.

By its stringent policies on arts funding the Government has ensured a public outcry from a highly articulate, numerous and visible group. A comparatively small sum (certainly less than £25 million) would have turned a grumble into gratitude. Sadly, this apparent tunnel vision, which insists that everyone must suffer, seems certain to add to the Government's tally of own goals.

As owners and managers of commercial West End theatres we derive no direct benefit from grants or subsidies.

Yours sincerely,

STEPHEN WALEY-COHEN,

Joint Chief Executive,

Maybox Group PLC,

Albion Theatre,

St Martin's Lane, WC2.

Library's troubles

From Lord Thomas of Swynnerton

Sir, Mr Appleyard's skilful article (February 23) about the troubles of the British Library underplays the fact that the trustees of that institution, whether they like it or not, are responsible for a part of Britain's cultural heritage, the round

Disruption at hospital

From the Chairman of the Southampton and South West Hampshire Health Authority

Sir, Mr Bernard Levin's article, "How a hospital added insult to injury" (February 6), refers to a difficult situation which occurred in the circumstances of intensive industrial action. His selective portrayal does not, however, reflect the full extent of the actual complexities.

Mrs Adams's case occurred at a time of severe disruption of patient services at Southampton General Hospital during the national auxiliary staff strike between May and December, 1982. Industrial action by any group of workers impairs the ability of a hospital to provide care, and in this case our limited emergency service was in a precarious position.

During this protracted strike, management at Southampton General Hospital worked long and hard to maintain emergency cover in the knowledge that even this might become impossible if the situation deteriorated further.

The article criticises management at the hospital for lacking the

reading room, beside which Kedleston and Nostell, say, must seem peripheral.

That adjacent libraries, as the entire world outside our shores recognises, not only beautiful and inspiring but functional and entirely adequate for the likely demand. The considerations implicit in these thoughts are not those of romantic opponents of change and dislike of modern architecture but of responsible and patriotic scholars and readers of all sorts.

There is now, as Mr Appleyard recognises, a vast number of such persons who would regard it as utterly perverse to plunge ahead into the colossal expense of a new centralized British Library beside which the costs of, say, the National Theatre, a similar enterprise, might seem paltry.

What, of course, the library does need is a new store and, perhaps, the possibility of the centralization, on a single site, of the "non-reading" functions which the trustees have developed over the last ten years. Euston Road can provide that.

Shipment of books to Bloomsbury by van or by underground railway may be unsatisfactory or untidy but many scholars and readers know that other great libraries (e.g., the New York Public Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris) have made use of such methods in order to preserve in their accustomed use comparable institutions and so to avoid the extravagant philistinism in a removal apparently still, incredibly, contemplated in Britain.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS OF SWYNNERTON,

House of Lords.

courage to resist union "tyranny" and for failing to take disciplinary action against the striking staff and their union representatives.

Before disciplinary action is taken, the true facts need to be established and, as the report of the industrial tribunal indicated, this was often impossible to do. It would have been irresponsible of hospital management, regardless of the industrial-relations climate at the time, to take disciplinary action on uncertain grounds.

It was not a matter of seeking a "quiet life at all costs". Indeed, in the situation facing the managers they could not afford the luxury of considering whether long-term gains should be sought at the expense of the vital needs of the present.

Those who were sick and in urgent need of the hospital service could not be ignored and managers would have failed in their duty if they had acted in a manner which would have jeopardised an already critical position.

Yours faithfully,

JACK HOWELL, Chairman,

Southampton and South West Hampshire Health Authority,

119 Tremona Road,

Southampton, Hampshire.

Nature of belief

From the Reverend J. McDade, SJ

Sir, Clifford Longley (feature, February 18) raises the familiar questions about the future character of the Papacy in a united Christendom. Much of what he presents as the views of Anglicans would be shared by people within the Catholic Church.

Unfortunately, while many of us listen attentively to these voices, and support the initiatives provided by the ARCC (Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission) statements, I confess that, on my

part, the desire to continue to listen was weakened by the uncertainty shown during the Synod's discussion of the nature of Christian belief.

Our Papacy may tend towards an Ultramontane practice of its authority, but that seems a small price to pay for the continuation of orthodox Christian belief on crucial matters. However much we may grumble about our Roman birthright, at times it seems preferable to the proffered mess of pottage.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MCDADE,

St Aloysius' Residence,

36 Hill Street, Glasgow.

Causes of decline

From Mr James Doyle

Sir, Professor Lord Kaldor and Mr Ward (February 15) have pointed to the inefficiency of British industrial management as a cause of our economic decline.

In the *Scotsman* of the same date I read of a new factory to be set up in central Scotland. The company advertise for applicants for the job of manufacturing manager. The person sought will be aged 30 to 40, a graduate engineer with "a successful track record in works and management in a medium engineering environment." An attractive negotiable salary is offered, circa £15,000.

Could we expect efficiency at this price?

Yours faithfully,

JAMES DOYLE,

11 Mayfield Terrace,

Edinburgh,

February 17.

Link with Captain Cook

From Mr Bernard Connolly

Sir, Mr David Barber (February 6) and Mr Martin Riley (February 15) will be supported widely in asking what may happen to the Great St Andrew's memorial to Captain Cook's widow and sons. There is an excellent place to move it.

One of the great successes amongst latter-day museums is the

James Cook Birthplace Museum on the natal site in Stewart Park, Middlesbrough, Cleveland. Here it would be both honoured and accessible.

There is ample space around for the more difficult job of transferring their remains if that be possible. There is even a cemetery close by in his baptismal church.

In the absence of any remains of this great seaman it would be entirely right to have these memorials in a place erected in his honour, where a ceremonial in commemoration takes place each year on his birthday.

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD CONNOLLY,

58 The Avenue,

Middlesbrough, Cleveland.

Diminishing capital

From Professor F. A. Hayek, FBA

Sir, You would do a public service if you displayed in capital letters the elementary truth that IF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BORROWS A LARGE PART OF THE WORLD'S SAVINGS TO FINANCE CURRENT EXPENDITURE THE CAPITAL AVAILABLE ANYWHERE FOR INVESTMENT MUST BECOME SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. HAYEK,

Urachstrasse 27,

D-7800 Freiburg (Breisgau),

West Germany.

February 22.

from ratepayers and one third from taxpayers (via the Treasury).

If the £50 million which the Government want to take from the GLC remained with the council ratepayers would receive 100 per cent of benefit via the services the council provides. If the £50 million is used to offset future revenue support then ratepayers will only receive two thirds the benefit and the Treasury will gain about £17 million.

Why is the Government rushing legislation through Parliament which has the effect of again unfairly taxing Londoners? Why are London Conservative MPs not protesting on behalf of London ratepayers?

Yours faithfully,

KEN LIVINGSTONE,

Members' Lobby,

The County Hall, SE1

February 21.

ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 27, 1879

Charles Peace (1833-79) began his career as a burglar in Manchester. In November 1876 the murder of Arthur Dyson was ascribed to Peace. For the next three years he lived the life by day of a gentleman, in Peckham, south London; by night he carried out a number of audacious and successful robberies. He was a master of disguise - once he read out a reward bill for his capture to a policeman he met. Peace was executed on February 25 1879 in Leeds, after he had eaten "a very hearty breakfast" and made a speech to the reporters present. For many years afterwards he was a popular legend - almost a folk-hero in the North.

THE CONVICT PEACE - From the details furnished to the *Sheffield Telegraph* by the Rev. J. H. Littlewood, vicar of Darnall, the parish near Sheffield in which Peace resided for some time, it appears that during the interview which Mr. Littlewood had with the condemned prisoner at the request of the latter, the following conversation occurred:- Mr. Littlewood: "You say that you will do anything you can to make reparation for what you have done. You say that you are most anxious to do so." "Well," said Mr. Littlewood, "I can point you out a way in which you can stone in a great measure to society for what you have done. Your disclosure about the Manchester murder is an act of justice, but there is a wider act to society upon whom you have preyed."

"It is due to society still further that you reveal the names of those who have received your stolen goods. I have no hesitation in saying that such a disclosure would be greatly to your benefit in the sight of God. You could either make it to me or to any one you think proper, but it is only your duty to society to do it and you have the best reason in the world for doing it. If you may attribute your present position in a great measure to those persons who have been in the habit of receiving your plunder," Peace moved about uneasily and did not seem to relish this subject at all. Mr. Littlewood proceeded: "You know you could not have stolen seal-ring jackets, silver plate, gold watches, diamond rings, and all those other things if you had not been able to dispose of them. They would have been sent to you, but you unless you could have turned them into money."

"You committed a great injustice to society, and now I ask you to do an act of justice to society, and I ask you to do it as well for your own sake. 'Well, but you see, Sir,' replied Peace, with great emphasis, 'I have always been a man, and I mean to be a man to the end. You know, Sir, the public generally look on this kind of thing in the same light as you put it, quite a mistake. Suppose you mean to say, Sir, that if there were no receivers there would be no stealers.' 'Yes,' said Mr. Littlewood, 'that is what I say and what I think.' 'Well then,' replied Peace, 'I assure you Sir, that the impression is wrong.'

"Supposing I have taken rings containing diamonds or brilliants, directly I have got them in my possession I have taken the gems from the gold, and then no one can swear to them in any court of justice. I say that that quickly, I sometimes did it on the night I got possession of the plunder, and before I went to bed. Then I had a crucible in which I melted down the gold and silver into small ingots and disposed of them by simple weight. There was no trouble about it, Sir. I could pass these diamonds anywhere."

"Well, but Peace," said Mr. Littlewood, "it seems to me your reply is not a sufficient reason for refusing to give up the names of the receivers of stolen property. If you would do so, it would raise you considerably in the estimation of all respectable citizens, and confer an incalculable boon on this country." Peace made no response, and Mr. Littlewood continued, "



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE February 26: The Queen held an investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel Grenadier Guards, visited Wellington Barracks this morning. Major the Hon Andrew Wigam was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Royal Society of Arts, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace chaired a meeting of the Society's Committee for the Environment.

Afterwards, His Royal Highness, Trustee of the Royal Academy Trust, held a meeting of the Trustees and American Associates of the Trust.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the City and Guilds of London Institute, this evening attended the City and Guilds College Centenary Banquet at Guildhall, where His Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Mayor (Sir Alan Traill).

Brigadier Clive Robertson was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by Major-General Sir Peter Gillett (Extra Gentleman Usher) at the Memorial Service for Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Horrocks (formerly Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod) which was held in Westminster Abbey today.

Mrs John Dugdale has succeeded Lady Susan Hussey as Lady in Waiting to Her Majesty.

CLARENCE HOUSE February 26: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today honoured the Honourable The Irish Society with her presence at Luncheon at the Irish Chamber, Guildhall Yard.

The Dowager Duchess of Abercorn and Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, 21 were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE February 26: The Prince of Wales today addressed the Institute of Directors' Annual Convention at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Hon Edward Adenau was in attendance.

The Prince and Princess of Wales this evening a Concert given by the Philharmonia Orchestra, in aid of the Icelandic Concert Hall Appeal, at the Royal Festival Hall.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Major Jack Stenhouse were in attendance.

Her Royal Highness, Patron, the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, this morning visited the new Offices of the Fund at 14 Abingdon Road, W8.

Mrs George West and Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE February 26: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester this afternoon opened

the 21st National Farmers' Union "British Growers Look Ahead" National Conference and Exhibition at the National Conference and Exhibition Centre, Harrogate, North Yorkshire.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight. Mrs Michael Harvey was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester this morning opened the "SAVE Gibraltar's Heritage" Conference at the National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, London SW3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present this evening at the premiere performance of *The Camel Murky Court-Martial* in aid of the Army Benevolent Fund and the Order of St John at the Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland and Mrs Howard Page were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE February 26: Princess Alexandra was present this evening at a Recital given by John Ogden in aid of Dr Graham's Homes (Kilimpung, India), at St John's, Smith Square, London SW1.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Princess Anne will dine with world committee members of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and the World Organization of the Scout Movement at the World Bureau, Olave Centre, Hampton on March 2.

The Hon Mrs Toby Horton gave birth to a son in London on February 25.

A memorial service for Lord St Oswald will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, at noon today.

A memorial meeting for Baroness Stewart of Alvechurch will be held in the Council Chamber, Fulham Town Hall, at 3pm today.

A memorial service for Sir William Lyons will be held in Coventry Cathedral at 3pm today.

A memorial meeting for Professor A. R. Prest will be held in the Founders' Room, London School of Economics and Political Science, at 5pm today.

A memorial service for Mr R. P. McDouall will be held at St Mary's, Paddington Green, at 11.30 today.

Mr Eversley Belfield regrets he was unable to attend the memorial service for Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Horrocks in Westminster Abbey yesterday.

Legal

Mr P. M. L. Hoffman to be Standing Prosecuting Counsel to the Inland Revenue on the North Eastern Circuit.

Mr Andrew Eric Brooks to be a Circuit Judge on the South-eastern Circuit.

Lincoln's Inn awards

Hardwicke Entrance Scholarships have been awarded to the following in Hilary Term, 1985:

1st: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 2nd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 3rd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 4th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 5th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 6th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 7th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 8th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 9th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 10th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 11th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 12th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 13th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 14th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 15th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 16th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 17th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 18th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 19th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 20th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 21st: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 22nd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 23rd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 24th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 25th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 26th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 27th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 28th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 29th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 30th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 31st: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 32nd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 33rd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 34th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 35th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 36th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 37th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 38th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 39th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 40th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 41st: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 42nd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 43rd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 44th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 45th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 46th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 47th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 48th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 49th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 50th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 51st: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 52nd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 53rd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 54th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 55th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 56th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 57th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 58th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 59th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 60th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 61st: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 62nd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 63rd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 64th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 65th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 66th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 67th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 68th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 69th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 70th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 71st: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 72nd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 73rd: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 74th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 75th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 76th: Mr. J. S. G. Jones, 77th: Mr. J. S. G. 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The Cart Brothers

by Christopher Martin
illustrated by Eduardo Paolozzi

SO LONG AGO that we have lost count when, there lived in the village of Thorhallstead below mount Hjalti, an elderly ox-cart maker called Egill.

For some months past old Egill had not risen from his bed and now in his last hours he called for his two sons, Asmund and Arlund.

"My sons," he said. "I have built up the most respected and renowned ox-cart trade in all the Uplands. And now I hand it over to my two fine boys. But fine as you are, you are of very different minds. In business, each would drag the other down. So after long hours of thought, I have decided to divide my business equally. You will have half each to run and do with as you please."

"But before I die, pray heed these last words of warning. The world is changing. In your lifetime it will change faster than it has done in mine. One day something may come to replace the ox-cart, just as the spear was overtaken by the bow-and-arrow. Always be prepared for change." With these words, the old man died.

So now Thorhallstead could boast two ox-cart makers and as time went by the different personalities of the two sons began to be reflected in their businesses. Asmund continued to make



carts just as well as his father had done. He kept abreast of the times, improving and refining his carts, and painting them a different colour each year.

Arlund, on the other hand, decided to widen his interests. He acquired a small stake in a farm and pine forest (timber was by far the largest source of energy in those parts); and in the foundry that made his new iron wheels; the tannery that supplied

the leather for his new upholstered, "de-luxe" ox-cart; and the spring-makers who were even now designing the springs that would be fitted to the first independently-sprung ox-cart in the world. (He had it on good authority). "Food, energy and transport," he would say, "mean that whatever happens in this crazy world, I shall be self-sufficient."

Then one day, news of a momentous invention reached the Uplands. A new mode of transport. "It is powered by a horse, not an ox," said the traveller who had brought the news. "And it has four wheels, not two, and is covered, not open. It's called a 'Horse and Carriage'."

As demand for ox-carts ended almost overnight, Asmund's works went into a steady decline. He had neither the resources nor the know-how to adapt quickly.

Arlund, on the other hand, leant heavily on the other arms of his business and was soon the leading, and indeed the only, 'horse and carriage' maker in the Uplands.

Years passed and Asmund had to come to work for Arlund to keep his family in food.

Arlund's business grew and grew as did the two fine boys that had come from a successful marriage to Helga, his childhood sweetheart.

Came the day that Arlund, now a tired and ailing old man, called his two sons to his death-bed. "Fine boys as you are," he said, "in business each would drag the other down. So I have decided to divide my business equally. You will have half each to run and do with as you please. Before I die, pray heed these words of warning. The world is changing. It will change faster in your lifetime than it has in mine. One day something may come to replace the horse and carriage, just as *it* replaced the ox-cart. Always be prepared for change." With these words, the old man died.

THE ARTS

Television
Twisting trials

Arthur Thomas was found guilty of murdering a farmer and his wife by two New Zealand juries and sentenced to life imprisonment. After six years a commission of inquiry was ordered; after nine, in 1979, Mr Thomas returned to his farm with a pardon and one million dollars in compensation. A Royal Commission subsequently condemned police conduct in the case.

Mr Thomas's connection with the murdered couple, Harvey and Jeanette Crewe, was tenuous. As a boy he had a crush on Jeanette and had written to her subsequently while she was in England. The Crewes were comparatively rich while Mr Thomas, also married, was fighting his way up. The suggestion was that he had murdered the Crewes out of frustrated passion and resentment.

Their bodies were found in the river. Both had been shot in the head. Mr Thomas was not the only suspect. Others included Mr Crewe's father. The reason for the police settling on Mr Thomas seemed to be the determination of the officer in charge to get a conviction at all costs and his circumstances suited. There was no forensic evidence tying him to the crime but a cartridge, said to have been found on the Crewe farm, was alleged wrongly, it proved - to have come from his rifle.

His appalling story was told in Channel 4's *Beyond Reasonable Doubt* last night in a film directed by John Laing and written by David Yallop, author of a book on the case. It involved planted evidence, jury management and malpractice by the police in the second trial itself. A bus parked outside the court was used as an operations room. Defence evidence was improperly fed in and officers immediately set to discredit it. As a piece of fiction it might well have been found incredible.

Mr Thomas was played by John Hargreaves, who gave an excellent performance as an innocent man, dutifully compliant with the police, moving inexorably into a desperate situation. David Hemmings gave a chilling performance as the unscrupulous Inspector Bruce Hutton, calculatedly spinning a web round his chosen victim. The real-life Hutton was promoted after the case and given a certificate for his diligence.

It was a long film and Laing could not always sustain the tension; the fate of Mr Thomas, however, did.

Dennis Hackett

Geoff Brown at the Berlin Film Festival
Britain wins half-share in the Golden BearVanessa Redgrave in splendid form as the schoolteacher in *Wetherby*

MAIN AWARDS

GOLDEN BEAR *Wetherby* (GB) and *Die Frau und der Fremde* (East Germany)
SILVER BEAR *Flowers of Reverie* (Hungary)
BEST ACTOR Fernando Fernán Gómez (Spain)
BEST ACTRESS Jo Kennedy (Wrong World, Australia)
BEST DIRECTOR Robert Benton (*Places in the Heart*, USA)

onset of a far from happy new year. After this compilation and Kob Kobayashi's magisterial *Tokyo Trial*, no one at Berlin could doubt the unique, precious power of newsreel footage to recreate the daily reality of vanished worlds.

Berlin at the Time of the Kaiser shone like a beacon among the unappetising collection of new German films, and certainly towered above Werner Herzog's two short documentaries, *Ballad of the Little Soldier* looks at the Miskito Indians' armed struggle for survival in Nicaragua; *Gashorn* follows the daredevil feats of two mountaineers. Both

show Herzog merely twiddling his thumbs. Godard, now, could never be accused of idling: *Je Vous salue, Marie* provides a powerful demonstration of the director's current style as anyone could hope, or fear, for.

The spectator is bombarded with an aggressive aural and visual collage, in which the narrative parallels to the biblical story of Mary and Joseph battle for attention with traffic noise, deliberately kitsch shots of moons and orange suns, bird squawks, howling winds and snippets of Bach and Dvořák. Given Godard's new fondness for brutal aural atmosphere, it seems only proper that Mary

and Joseph (an extremely fractious pair) should respectively work as a filling station attendant and taxi-driver. The pity of it is that, despite the film's shrieking fury, Godard remains a very gifted director: witness the stunning shots of a plane soaring above trees and streaking slowly across the evening sun, intercut with Mary observing her mirror image. This clearly represents the moment of conception, and it is magical.

Ironically enough, much of the human sympathy squeezed out of Godard's film found an outlet in its accompanying short, *Le Livre de Marie*, directed by Godard's collaborator, Anne-Marie Miéville. This Marie bears no direct relation to Godard's heroine: she is an 11-year-old child (played a little winsomely by Rebecca Hampton) with separated parents. The film presents fragments from a sad, fragmented life. Miéville's bare camera style is somewhat chilling, but individual scenes display real warmth.

Dance

if supported by an account of the score. Tchaikovsky's Second Piano Concerto, less florid and hysterical than we heard on Monday - Howard Williams conducting. Anthony Twinn the emphatic soloist.

Both the leading women, however, had problems with the steps: Pippa Wyld, leading the *pas de trois*, producing some very odd entrechats, perhaps through first-night nerves, and Bryony Brind, as the ballerina, often looking strained as she tried to get her long, loose legs round the quick bravura passages. More worrying was the fact that Brind seemed to have little idea of what to do with her arms, which flapped loosely in a role where control is everything.

Julian Hosking partnered her well and carried himself with dignity, but did not impose any great sense of purpose on the ballet. We shall have to see whether other casts can help restore some of the lost splendour.

By contrast with this sorry spectacle, Michael Corder's *L'invitation au voyage* showed how much really good designs can do to enhance a ballet. Yolanda Sonnabend's mysterious pavilion glows rich and

scheme that makes the ballerina disappear into the ensemble, while letting the subsidiary soloists stand out prominently.

Alas for the days of Eugene Berman's magnificent 1950 designs (which we were actually promised for this revival). But in 1950 the company had dancers who would have looked imperial even in plain clothes, just as New York City Ballet's dancers did on the Covent Garden stage in this same work in 1983. Today's Royal Ballet cast needs all the help it can get.

The corps de ballet will probably be fine once it has pulled itself together, especially

and when mother tells daughter that "Marie" shares the same letters as "aimer" one accepts the conceit without a wince.

Lonely lives also form one of the threads in *Wetherby*, the first cinema film by the playwright David Hare, shown in competition with great success. A violent stranger wreaks havoc at the dinner party of a Yorkshire schoolteacher (Vanessa Redgrave, in splendid form). To explain the havoc, Hare delves into his characters' past, etching sharp portraits of Britain's changing social climate. The writer-director sometimes overplays his hand, but it is most refreshing to find a British film tackling head-on the national ailment of repressed emotions; refreshing, too, to find crisp, considered dialogue and excellent playing.

Britain's second competition entry, Hugh Brody's *Nineteen Nineteen*, came into the "worthy and boring" category, despite intriguing material and the rare presence of Paul Scofield, cast with Maria Schell as one of Sigmund Freud's case-histories. The film interweaves various strands of time and reality: Vienna in and around 1919, when younger editions of Scofield and Schell sit on Freud's couch and demonstrate their neuroses, contemporary Vienna where the two meet and exchange memories, and the pervading shadow of world history (depicted in newsreel material). Brody's background lies in anthropology and television documentaries, and this first narrative feature, made for the British Film Institute, displays admirable ambition.

His talent, however, is not yet strong enough to juggle the time-layers with the necessary cinematic flair, or to prevent scenes coagulating into big lumps of dialogue. Ultimately, *Nineteen Nineteen* has the intimate, talky feel of a clever television play valiantly struggling to become a film.

New York. Twentieth-century music is so beset by quarrelsome factions that composers who mediate between them deserve our full attention. Andrew Lloyd Webber, maker of *Cats*, *Evita* and other successful popular entertainments, took his skills into a very different world of style for his *Requiem*, one of the most solemn and ancient of musical forms.

With the sheer lavishness of this premiere performance at St Thomas' Church, Lloyd Webber brought a terrible burden to the music, one that could be felt even before the first note was played. There were the television cameras, the audience of eminent invited guests including Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister. Music's pre-eminent tenor, Plácido Domingo, sang. Lorin Maazel, scarcely less distinguished, conducted the Winchester Cathedral Choir and the St Thomas Choir - certainly two of the best church ensembles Britain and America can offer - along with the excellent orchestra of St Luke's. Then there was the opulence of the church itself - so grand and extravagant in its architectural good taste as to weigh down our spirit with its riches.

Beforehand, one could only hope and wonder whether Lloyd Webber's music would match in scale the magnificence that was already before us. For excellence such as this cuts two ways - enabling the best performance but also demanding music equal to it.

Lloyd Webber's *Requiem*, unfortunately, tells us nothing new. What he does manage to do with his smooth, graceful

melodic lines and familiar dramatic props is to accommodate the ideas of a great many other composers and do so very graciously. Thus: Ravel and Fauré, Orff and Prokofiev paraded past us in graceful salute. There were the tried-and-true blendings of traditional harmony. Domingo's quasi-Hebraic melodies from biblical Hollywood; in the *Lacrymose*, and everywhere pedal points rumbling ominously. Lloyd Webber's democratic orchestration - which ignored violins but embraced a wide range of wind and percussion instruments - promised much but fell back too often on massive claps of thunder and other *coups de théâtre*, most of which startled rather than moved.

Thus Lloyd Webber was least effective when he tried the hardest. The intended force of the Dies irae merely grated, while the massive outburst that interrupted the unidentified boy soprano at the final lines served to vulgarize his sweet singing, not to set it off. In the gospel energy of the Hosanna and the natural folksiness of the *Pic Jesu* on the other hand, Lloyd Webber seemed to emerge from beneath his pretensions and offer us music to enjoy.

Domingo and Maazel seemed vastly overqualified for their jobs but performed like committed professionals. Sarah Brightman, the other principal soloist, has a lovely ear and sense of pitch; but her thin, tight soprano was no match for the pounding, rumbling accompaniments of the Recordare.

Bernard Holland

New York Times News Service

Van der Meer/
Jansen

St John's/Radio 3

It does not necessarily take a personal sensibility as painfully fine as Duparc's to bring off a recital of his *melodies*. But it does require a voice as infinitely malleable as his watercolour brushes he loved to deploy to recreate the subtlety of their rhythmic and harmonic wash.

St John's on Monday saw the Dutch baritone Ruud van der Meer courageously tackling 11 of the 13 published songs. His is not an overwhelmingly attractive voice - a little grainy, a little tight at top and bottom, and cautious rather than entirely at ease in his albeit sensitive approach to this repertoire. It was clear from "L'invitation au voyage" that his accompanist Rudolf Jansen would be the one to supply most of the "luxu, calme et volupté."

Where movement is made more rhythmically specific, as in the central section of "La Vie antérieure" or in the more overtly dramatic "Mémoire de Rosenzweig", van der Meer is happier. It is when the movement of the voice relies on nuances of vowel inflection as fine as those in "Chanson

triste", or on the elusive breaths of "Extase", that the tone seems a little recalcitrant, reluctant to anticipate or ride on the implicit legato between as well as within phrases.

Hilary Finch

Ballet Imperial
Covent Garden

When a new production of Balanchine's *Ballet Imperial* gets the least enthusiastic applause of an evening that otherwise comprises two somewhat obscure minor works by house choreographers, you know that something is ludicrously wrong with the way it was given. The management must take most of the blame, above all for the inept choice of designer.

In accordance with the present Covent Garden doc-

trine that easel painters must be better than stage designers, the choice fell on Christopher Le Brun. It proves to be absolutely disastrous. His gloomy backdrop of a pompous arch against a night sky and the clutter of banners hung in the wings make the stage look pathetically small. That probably did not become apparent until the set was made and lit, but surely somebody could have warned him sooner about the costumes?

Such a chaos of decoration on everybody's chests (crowns, jewels and double-headed eagles) makes the completely undecorated backs look daft. Even worse is the colour

scheme that makes the ballerina disappear into the ensemble, while letting the subsidiary soloists stand out prominently.

Alas for the days of Eugene Berman's magnificent 1950 designs (which we were actually promised for this revival). But in 1950 the company had dancers who would have looked imperial even in plain clothes, just as New York City Ballet's dancers did on the Covent Garden stage in this same work in 1983. Today's Royal Ballet cast needs all the help it can get.

The corps de ballet will probably be fine once it has pulled itself together, especially

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Brighton Beach Memoirs (P), Simon LW, \$131,754 (6,613); 61.1%;
Cage aux Folles (M), Palace LW, \$384,449 (11,101); 82.4%;

Cats (M), Winter Garden LW, \$459,862 (12,022); 101.4%;

Chorus Line (M), Shubert LW, \$187,398 (5,849); 49.7%;
Dreamgirls (M), Imperial LW, \$254,942 (8,001); 69.6%;
42nd St. (M), Majestic LW, \$284,542 (8,560); 64.7%;
Hairspray (P), Barrymore LW, \$119,908 (5,491); 63.4%;
Kleg And I (M-R), Broadway LW, \$512,277 (13,695); 97%;
Ma Rainey's Black Bottom (P) Cort LW, \$80,795 (3,796); 43.6%;
My One And Only (M), St. James LW, \$293,321 (9,994); 77.6%;
Noises Off (P), Arkisoon LW, \$110,042 (4,593); 52.8%;
Oh, Calcutta (M-R), Edison LW, \$41,288 (9p) (2,899); 64.6%;
Pack Of Lies (P), Royale LW, \$126,483 (8p) (6,887); 79.9%;

Real Thing (P), Plymouth LW, \$162,206 (6,060); 70%;
Sunday In The Park With George (P), Booth W, \$186,952 (5,193); 84.2%;
Tap Dance Kid (M), Minskoff LW, \$256,107 (8,430); 65%;
Whoopi Goldberg (P-S), Lyceum LW, \$91,420 (6p) (3,926); 70.2%;

'Cats' Purring In L.
And Philly

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February 27, 1985

SPECIAL REPORT

CITY AND GUILDS AT
IMPERIAL COLLEGE/1The way ahead from
campus to company

It is ironic that four buildings in the country's premier centre of civil engineering education should have construction defects severe enough to be the subject of litigation against architects and builders.

H. G. Wells, one of the first students at City and Guilds engineering faculty of the Imperial College of Science and Technology — described the central site, next to the Science Museum as: "A huge fungoid assemblage of buildings and schools without visible centre, guiding purpose or directive brain."

And the college's preoccupation with its buildings has got worse rather than better as a result of the crash post-war expansion in technological education and stop-go expenditure policies.

City and Guilds celebrates its first 100 years this week. And one of the changes which the next 100 could bring might mean that students need not come to the college at all, according to Professor Bruce Sayers, Dean of City and Guilds. He sees a future — extreme, he admits — in which study would take place via holographic teleconferencing.

The normal problems associated with repairs are compounded in an establishment which has housed at least five Nobel prizewinners by the necessity to move delicate equipment about while building takes place. The fact that much of the equipment itself is in many cases obsolete and inadequate is noted more in sorrow than in anger.

Professor Sayers like everyone else at this particular college is keenly aware that as the flagship of the technological centres of learning it has had a lion's share of available state funds. "Everyone here understands the necessity for the country not to expend vast sums of money on the university system," he says.

Nevertheless, his urbane style of understatement conceals a real anxiety (expressed more vociferously by junior members of staff) about the impact of

shortfalls in equipment funding. The college's charter is to provide the "fullest equipment for the most advanced training and research" as well as to give the highest specialized instruction.

Work at the frontiers of technology in aeronautics, computing and chemical engineering, as well as the more traditional fields of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, requires ever more advanced and hence expensive apparatus. Yet it is estimated that up to three times the present annual budget is needed to keep equipment up to date and then only after a substantial lump-sum investment to enable it to catch up with recent technical advances.

As an illustration of the sort of problems experienced with inadequate equipment, Professor Sayers cites the shortage of terminals in the computing science department. "Most universities in the North American continent reckon to have one terminal per student. In the UK we think we could probably get away with one terminal for every two students. Here at Imperial we are running with one for every six."

The catch-22 for this department is that even if enough equipment was available to meet the urgent call for more information technology graduates which has gone out from industry, there would not be enough space to use it. The Alvey Report identified a shortage of 1,500 IT graduates at present, rising to 5,000 by 1985. But even though there are 10 applicants (six of whom are of sufficient calibre to meet the stringent entry requests) for every vacancy, and though the teaching resources could accom-

modate a 30 per cent expansion, the way the buildings are set out on the site means that there is no room.

Although he thinks he could help the national need if he was permitted by the University Grants Committee to rent additional space, Professor Sayers's general response, like many of his predecessors, is that "there is a limit to the amount of energy and effort and time that one has got available. If you can't solve one thing, then you get on with something else."

The "something else" in this case is the development of new types of computer-based teaching equipment, taking in advances in expert systems as well as information technology. The type of advanced equipment Professor Sayers has in mind would solve problems then explain the logic behind the solution. It would enable a student who could not remember a formula, for example, to explore how the formula has been developed, or if he or she really needs to understand the implications behind it, to view a film of the experimental background.

This is seen as not necessarily less labour-intensive in tutor requirements but rather as making better use of tutorial time.

Any easing on tutor pressures would be welcomed. These have always been a subject of tension because of a long-standing policy of encouraging its academic staff to conduct private research and consulting work as well as teach. But an additional drain on staff energies in the last five years has been caused by an entrepreneurial search for alternative sources for funding.

City and Guilds college was hit more severely by government cuts than it or anyone else expected. The introduction of full cost fees for overseas students led to a reduction in numbers and hence revenue from this source at the same time as the overall cuts in grants came into operation. The result was to turn an intended reduction in grant income of 4 per cent into an effective cut of more than 17 per cent. Numbers of overseas students have since recovered but the Department of Education nevertheless conceded last year that there had been a real cut of about 9 per cent.

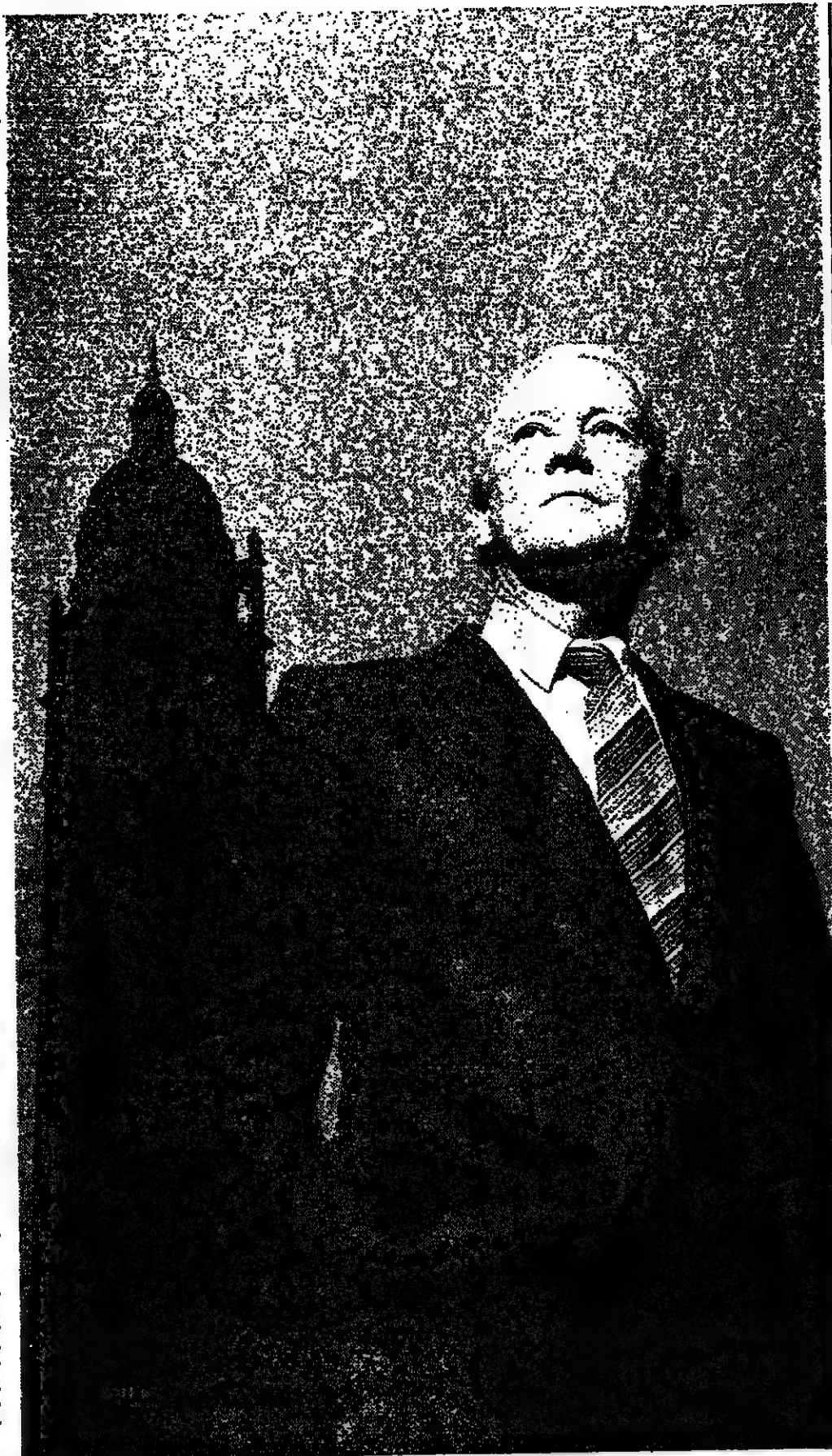
Once driven to search for alternative funds, many academics found not only were they rather good at it, but that they also enjoyed it. One of the most visible effects has been a rash of self-funding research centres.

Discussions are under way with investors in industry into the feasibility of devoting five acres of the 230 acres of parkland allocated at present to field station activities at Silwood Park near Ascot for a high technology development. Back at South Kensington, the facilities there have been commercially marketed for meetings and conferences for some years. In the year ending July 31, 310 such events were held yielding a revenue for residential accommodation alone of nearly £200,000.

Less visible are the consultancy fees earned by academic staff members as individuals which are not recorded in the college accounts. Many staff members are world leaders in their fields and the fees they earn can add considerably to the £20,300 which is the 1983-84 maximum for the professor grades.

Professor Sayers's tongue-in-cheek projection of developments in 2005 may turn out not to be so fanciful after all. By then, the whole college will have been turned into a company (Imperial Enterprises) engaged in design and specialist manufacturing with both space-satellite and deep-ocean facilities.

Patricia Tisdall



At the flagship's helm: Professor Bruce Sayers tries to limit the effect of cash cuts

Students
pay the
price of
research

An unusually high preponderance of postgraduate and research work is a distinctive feature of the City and Guilds College. Out of an overall total of 2,244 full-time students at the college nearly 740 last year were engaged on advanced courses or research projects.

Even though in many cases it represents big personal and financial sacrifices and at least a year off work, mature students are attracted from all over the world by the opportunities for research and by a very wide range of advanced courses on offer as well as by the location in a cultural centre of London.

Postgraduate courses in civil engineering have a particularly long-standing tradition with lectures available in over 140 subjects in eight areas ranging from concrete structures to transport. Postgraduate activities also feature largely in the other engineering departments leading to a diploma or MSc degree. In addition, research projects leading to an MPhil or PhD degree can be tackled jointly with other departments in other colleges and across different academic boundaries.

Professor Alan Swanson, the Pro-Rector, describes the curriculum of the college as bridging a sort of gap between Oxbridge and the newer technological universities. It has a greater bias towards mathematics and fundamental physics than Brunel but more emphasis on experiment than Cambridge. While it likes to think that its students are intellectually as able as those attending Oxford or Cambridge, Swanson says it has never been a place for theoretical engineers.

By its nature the college tends to attract staff who are rather more inclined to fundamental research which may be of interest to industry in the longer, 10 to 20 year, term than in the immediate future. Nevertheless, support from industry has helped endow the college with some items of distinctive apparatus on which to conduct advanced experiments.

In the chemical engineering department, high resolution electron energy loss equipment offers a very advanced method

Turn to page 18, col 1

Imperial College of Science and Technology

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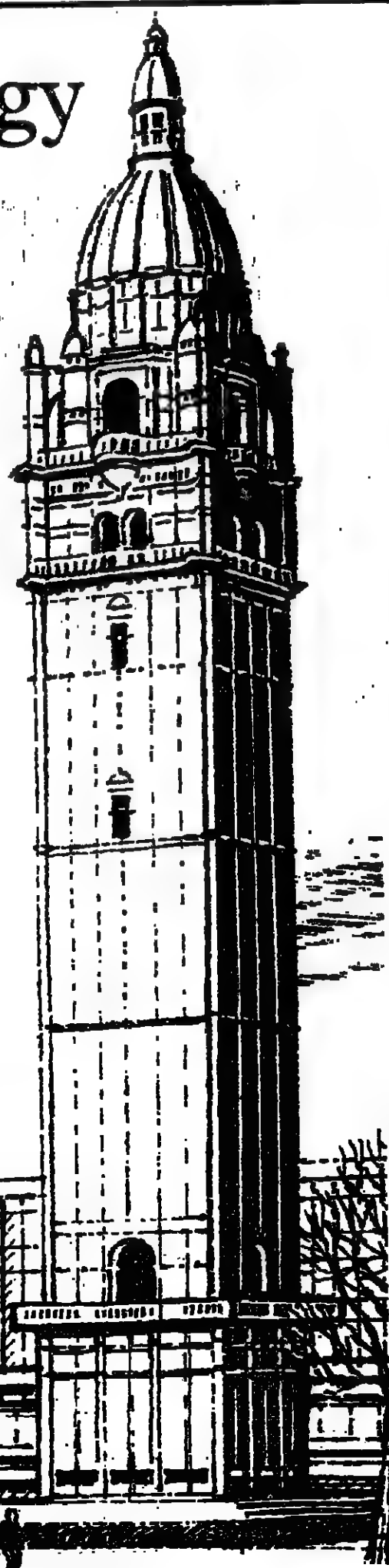
The College covers an exceptionally broad range of disciplines, including: Aeronautics, Biochemistry, Biology — plant & animal sciences, Chemical Engineering & Chemical Technology, Chemistry, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Computing, Geology, Management Science, Mathematics, Metallurgy & Materials Science, Mineral Resources Engineering, Physics, Social & Economic Studies.

When required, multidisciplinary teams can be assembled, and the following Centres coordinate interdisciplinary studies in their fields: Biotechnology, Composite Materials, Environment Technology, Marine Technology, Nuclear Fusion, Pest Management, Remote Sensing, Robotics & Automated Systems.

New scientific developments are taking place all the time, and the College is always ready to investigate innovative and speculative areas of research.

The College's Office of External Development is the point of contact for organisations with research requirements and who wish to learn about the skills and services that Imperial College can offer. First enquiries should be addressed to either: Dr Charles Phelps, Pro Rector (External Development) or David Thomas, Assistant Secretary Industrial Liaison, Imperial College, London SW7 2AZ. Telephone 01-589 5111. Telex 281603G.

Quotations and business terms for specific programmes of research are negotiated by the Research Contracts Officer, Susan Jacobs, at the same address.



CITY AND GUILDS AT
IMPERIAL COLLEGE/2

SPECIAL REPORT

Paying the
price of
research

continued from page 17

of analysing small quantities of materials used, for instance, for semiconductors or in the development of catalysts.

A new type of teaching computer installation, valued at £2 million, has been donated by IBM, the American computer company which is aimed at introducing computer techniques to the teaching of process design and control to chemical engineers. A device known as a shake table is operated jointly by the civil engineering department and the principal engineering company, and enables the effects of earthquakes on new types of structures and equipment to be tested.

At undergraduate level, the aim is to produce "good citizens and good engineers", according to Swanson.

In addition to its computing science department the college had one of the largest academic computer centres in the country and a microcomputer teaching unit. Also available to students are the management science and social and economic studies departments. The result is wider options. The combination of theory and practice means that engineering students have to work extremely hard in laboratories as well as in lecture halls. Nevertheless there is a considered attempt to design the curriculum "not to clutter the students' mind, not to overload the intellect to the point where they stop thinking," says Swanson.

The difficulties of packing both theory and practice of increasingly advanced technologies into only three years led to the introduction of an innovative five-year total technology sandwich course in 1974. It was implemented by Sir David Huddie, former managing director of Rolls-Royce Aero Engines who on retirement joined the college's mechanical engineering department.

The total technology course was a forerunner for the four-year (Dainton) course pioneered at the college and developed collaboratively by the departments of mechanical engineering with the help of management science, social and economic studies, humanities, mathematics and computing in the late 1970s.

The course is designed for students of above average academic potential who also have the sort of qualities which suggest they could develop into senior managers.

Patricia Tisdall

Force 12 gales
at the flick
of a switch

Any day now Dr John Harvey and Dr Peter Bearman will throw the switches on a control board in the basement of the City and Guilds College's department of aeronautics and start up one of the world's most sophisticated wind tunnels.

The £700,000 tunnel, which will be used to study motor vehicle aerodynamics, has been funded by the Japanese car company Honda. It will enable the stability and safe handling of cars to be tested in different wind conditions - an important factor when increasing fuel costs are causing manufacturers to consider making much lighter cars out of new materials. It is the biggest contract ever placed by Honda with an external research organisation.

Imperial College would like to see a lot more like it. Income from industrial and commercial research projects has been increasing steadily in recent years. Last year's total from British and overseas companies was £2.3 million, or 15 per cent of total sponsored research income. But with the cutback in government funding for the universities the college needs every penny it can get.

'An engineer isn't an
ivory tower idealist'

The City and Guilds College, with its emphasis on engineering and technology, attracts a high proportion of the industrial and commercial projects and, generally, the academics seem to have remarkably few worries about allowing mammoth into the laboratory, either in the form of contract or sponsored research or, privately, through consultancy arrangements.

Dr Charles Phelps, the Pro-Rector of Imperial who is responsible for increasing the amount of income from industry, is not surprised that engineers have fewer reservations about the commercialisation of research than their colleagues in the pure sciences.

"An engineer doesn't exist as an ivory-tower idealist," he said. "He's there to actually make a device that works and the proof of the working is out in the market place."

Professor Bruce Sayers, the Dean, agrees. He said: "A lot of us have ideas which are worth getting out into the outside world."

It is no secret, he says, that

many academics feel that the British Technology Group and its forerunner, the National Research Development Corporation, have not been as effective as they might in helping with that transfer process. So scientists, who will soon no longer have to give the BTG first refusal on government or research council-funded inventions, are looking for alternatives.

Imperial already has three full-blown commercial ventures - Imperial Biotechnology, Imperial Software Technology, and Imperial Polymer Technology. Now Dr Phelps wants to take the whole process a stage further and set up a college holding company. It would be run by a team of high-powered specialists able to give guidance and advice to anyone in the college who has an idea they want to exploit commercially. The holding company would have expertise in licensing, patenting and marketing.

"It's got to tell you how to make a bid," said Mr Phelps. "It's got to tell you how to be budget conscious, how to be on time, and how you renegotiate the next bid." He is also planning to set up a pair of technology transfer centres.

Nobody in South Kensington much likes the name science park. The feeling is that, with a few notable exceptions, science parks are really just rather run-of-the-mill industrial estates with a few academics on the boards of tenant companies to give them some credibility.

The technology transfer centres - one at the college's field station at Silwood Park, near Ascot, the other in the centre of the South Kensington campus - should be quite different.

The key to Silwood Park will be the so-called breeder unit, which will act as a sort of cocoon for academics with a bright idea that might have commercial potential. Around the breeder unit will be six other buildings which could be leased by larger research and development companies - including, perhaps, in time companies which have started life in the breeder unit.

To fulfil planning requirements the tenants will be strictly controlled: They will have to have strong connections with the college and, because Silwood is in the Green Belt, only low-bulk, clean research - such as microelectronics, software

and biotechnology - will be allowed.

The South Kensington centre is still very much at the preliminary planning stage, but one intriguing possibility is that several floors of the multi-story prestige block will be occupied by Sir Clive Sinclair, a visiting professor at Imperial. The unit will almost certainly have room for more breeder companies, letting the academics spread their commercial wings a bit.

It may let out facilities to companies and organisations which want a listening post at the college. It could lease space to multi-nationals for their own research and development. The details have yet to be decided, but the central idea which

motivates it is clear enough, says Dr Phelps.

"Ideally what it would do is take the gleam in the eye of the inventor, when he says 'Gosh, I wonder whether this device that I've got has any future', and try and interest some industrialist to say 'Gosh yes, that's exactly what we want - but how does it work?'. The technology transfer centre in its most pure perception is one where the guy who needs the device and the person who's got it work together to prove that the thing has commercial competence."

Dr Phelps doesn't see himself purely as a salesman. He believes that he - and when it is set up the holding company - must also play the role of protector, making sure that those who generate the ideas are not ripped off.

"Management of intellectual property rights is the really hot

issue. There are one of two hard-nosed companies that believe that they can ride roughshod and say 'it's ours, we pay the money, we take all the ideas'."

"We have a responsibility, because the ideas generation is so extremely great here - we're bubbling with ideas - to see that this is not raped."

Making money for the college is important but Dr Phelps is anxious not to give the impression that the college will simply be milking the academics with the ideas to make up for shortfalls in funding. Both academics and college should benefit.

"I'm there to make him rich," he says. "But I think that the college should be adequately rewarded for the distinction of the name that it gives a person."

Malcolm Brown



Where the wind blows: Dr Peter Bearman and Dr John Harvey in the £700,000 wind tunnel at City and Guilds' aeronautics department

STUDENT STATISTICS - CITY AND GUILDS COLLEGE

Full-time students 1983-84	Undergrad	Postgrad	Total
Aeronautical engineering	148	43	182
Chemical engineering	253	80	333
Civil engineering	233	178	411
Computing science	252	63	315
Electrical engineering	283	132	415
Management science	338	81	419
Mechanical engineering	338	108	446
Social and economic studies	-	96	96
Computational fluid dynamics unit	-	8	8
Totals	1605	739	2244
Royal College of Science	1384	480	1864
Royal School of Mines	404	300	704
Interdepartmental	4	66	70
Totals	1792	846	2638

Increases in income from non-grant sources at Imperial

	1984 £	% of total	1983	% of total
Grants	31.4m	67.3	30.3	59.1
Fees	8.6m	18.1	6.7	11.0
Research grants and contracts	14.9m	27.1	13.5	26.4
Other	1.6m	2.9	1.5	3.0

Source: Imperial College of Science and Technology annual report 1983-84

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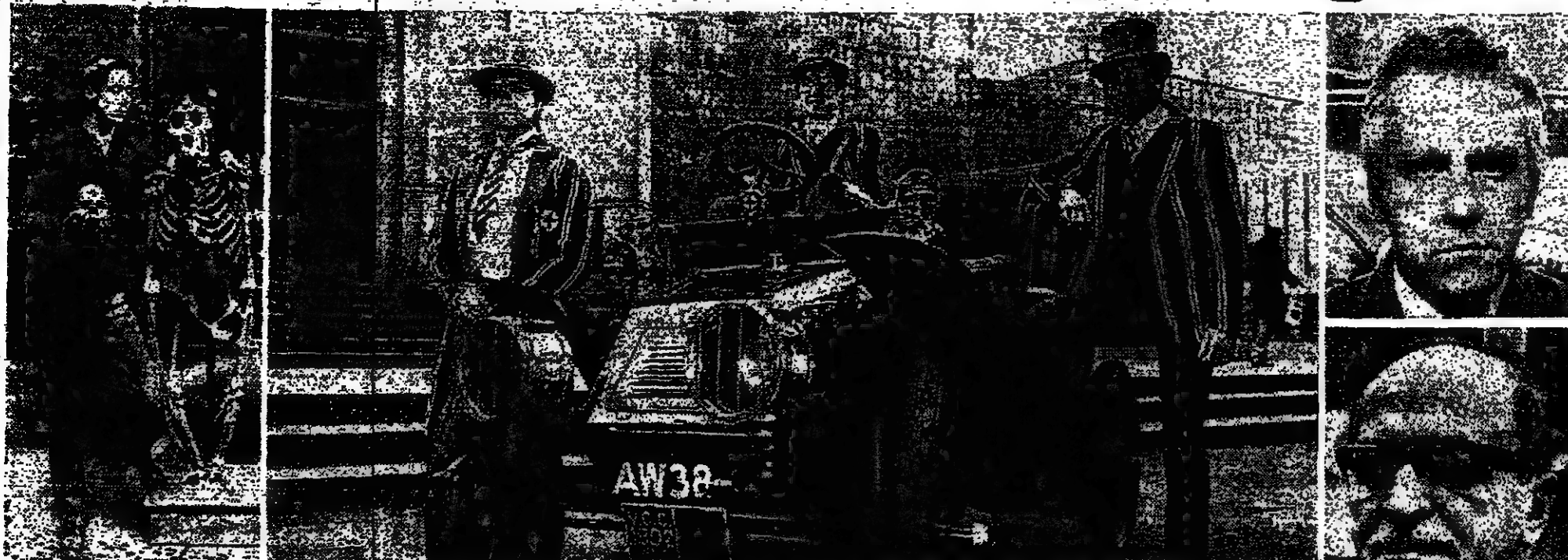


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SPECIAL REPORT

CITY AND GUILDS AT
IMPERIAL COLLEGE/3

Life isn't all lectures and no laughter



Past and present: College mascot Bonner, above, with (left from top) H. G. Wells, Sir David Nicholson, Sir Peter Baxendale and (right from top) John Egan, Dennis Gabor, Sir Derek Barton and Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson



History is deeply woven into the fabric of undergraduate life at City and Guilds College. In fact, mascots and rituals inherited from preceding generations of students are more important here than at most other universities.

The decline in mascotry elsewhere is somewhat wistfully noted by Guilds students looking for worthy contenders against whom to pit their wit and ingenuity - characteristics which are evidently cherished as much by contemporary engineering trainees as those of King's day.

Guilds' chief mascot is Bo, short for Bonner (Boos of Thunder), an immaculately polished veteran car (a rare 1902 two-cylinder James and Brown for those interested in such things). To drive and maintain this prized car, which, in addition to other ceremonial outings has participated in the London to Brighton run every year since 1934, is regarded as a great honour and each driver nominates his or her successor. It is typical of the level-headedness which has always been a

characteristic of Guilds students that a careful explanation of the car's status is given to new undergraduates. They are told that Bo being "extremely old and hence delicate and valuable" is different from other mascots in that he (the gender was settled after a long debate in 1954) is not available for ransom.

However, two other important Guilds mascots have been declared available for stealing and ransoming for charity and are paraded as such. These are Spanner and its companion Bolt, which used to accompany Bo for mechanical reasons, but which were also used to protect him from potential kidnappers. The current Spanner was cast from the spent cartridge cases of the rifle club - another manifestation of the historical riches prized by contemporary students is not only that there is a rifle and pistol club but that it has its own range.

A rifle and pistol club is only one of the different sports clubs organized by the union. The motor club, which runs its own championship, is predictably

very popular. But there is also a gliding club, which gives full tuition to beginners, a rowing club with a well equipped boathouse on the Thames, and a Human Powered Vehicle Club which raised £4,600 for the RNLI by pedalling round Britain.

There is no feeling of deprivation about the absence of an arts faculty. The Royal Albert Hall is just across the road from the campus, the Royal College of Music is next door and the heart of West End theatreland is less than three miles away. The students produce their own twice-weekly television programmes from the college TV studio and also operate a radio station as well as numerous publications including *Phoenix*, a literary magazine founded by H. G. Wells in 1885.

The Guilds union, which reflects the moderate political views of most of its members is not affiliated to the National Union of Students.

There are many grumbles about catering, which has tended to be of the stale bun and formica vintage. However,

since last autumn the students have been running their own union snack bar.

On the academic front the students feel part of an intellectual elite. They chose to apply to Imperial because they believed it to be the best, and have not been disappointed. Their main complaint is that their tutors are too preoccupied with research work and postgraduate studies. A story about one professor is narrated with glee. It is claimed that he came to the college on two conditions; first that he was provided with a sound-proof room in which to play his cello, and secondly that he saw no undergraduates for at least five years.

The imbalance between the sexes - the college has always been a predominantly male society - is a complaint which college administrators take much more seriously than the bias towards postgraduate work. Strenuous efforts are being made to attract more women as engineering students. At 17 per cent of the total population of Imperial College (11 per cent of City and Guilds) there is room for many more women.

... and the school still produces Nobel prize winners

Few of the engineers trained at City and Guilds during its 100-year history have gone on to become "masters and managers for industry" as the founders envisaged.

There are a few notable exceptions among the 30,000 or so past students and staff. Sir Peter Baxendale, who became chairman of Shell Transport and Trading met his wife Rosemary, a biology graduate, at the college while he was studying oil technology in 1946. Sumantrao Moolgokkar went on to the managing directorship of Telco, part of Tata Industries, India's biggest producer of commercial vehicles, having obtained an honours degree in 1929 and seven times for speeding the beloved BSA motor cycle still in his possession. John Egan, who became chairman of Jaguar Cars, is also a former student.

There are also a fair sprinkling of inventor entrepreneurs among the ranks of former students. Donald Morphy (Electrical 1917-20) built up the firm of Morphy-Richards from scratch. Sir Frederick Handley Page

(Mechanical 1912-13) formed the country's first private aeronautics firm. Hubert Booth (Civil and Mech 1889-90) invented the vacuum cleaner and founded the British Vacuum Cleaner Engineering Company, but failed to make his name a household word.

A great many finer students became consultants. Andrew Sharman, the present Centralian president who graduated from the college in 1940, is chairman of the council of the Association of Consulting Engineers. Norman Payne (Civil 1946-49) became chairman of the British Airports Authority, having been involved as a consulting engineer in the construction of both Heathrow and Gatwick.

Some Guilds engineers moved into management consultancy where they exerted influence behind the scenes. A few also moved to the front. Ernest Burton (Electrical 1919, Civil 1921-22) founded Personnel Administration which later became P.A. Management Consultants, the largest

organization of its type in Britain. John Gratwick (Mech 1935-39) went to Urwick Orr and later became chairman of Empire Stores. Perhaps the most influential of all management consultants, Sir David Nicholson (Mech 1940-42), went to the P.E. Consulting Group and later became the first chairman of British Airways.

He also became chairman of several other companies including Rothmans International, BTR, and a member of the European Parliament. Although no devotee of management by textbook, Nicholson prompted the opening in 1971 of the Department of Management Science at his old college.

Imperial College through City and Guilds set the blueprint for engineering education in Britain. The acid criticisms made by H. G. Wells (Biology 1886-7, Physics 1885-6, Geology 1886-7) in his 1934 autobiography about the results continue to be voiced to this day, particularly in Whitehall circles. This was that "the ideal output of the Imperial College

remains a swarm of mechanical, electrical and chemical business smarties, guaranteed to have no capacity for social leadership, constructive combination or original thought". Wells blamed the Establishment which "sanctioned the growth of science colleges only on condition that their technical usefulness was recognized as their sole justification".

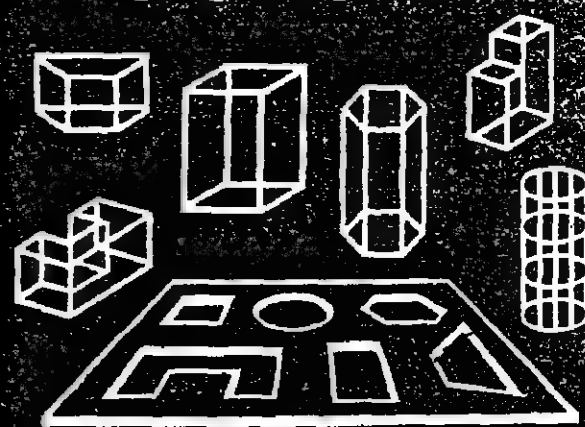
As a centre of scientific and research excellence however, Imperial College and within it the City and Guilds have more than met its founders' expectations. The college is still attracting a galaxy of world-ranking experts.

One famous Nobel Prize winner at the college was Sir Ernest Chain, who shared the award with Sir Alexander Fleming and Howard Florey in 1945 for work on purifying and producing penicillin. Having worked with Florey in Oxford, Chain went to Imperial as Professor of Biochemistry where in conjunction with the Beecham group he helped to discover a series of new penicillins of clinical importance.

Dennis Gabor who was awarded a Nobel Prize for physics in 1971 discovered the principle of holography while working in the Electrical Engineering Department's laboratories at City and Guilds College. Born in Hungary, Gabor came to England and the college in the 1930s. He is remembered at the college for the use of "scientific gamesmanship" in his tennis play and as a teacher of distinction as well as for his pioneering work on electrons, optical devices, gas discharge lamps, thermionic converters, information theory and adaptive filters.

A Nobel award for Chemistry went to Prof Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson the present head of the chemistry department in 1973 and to Sir Derek Barton who was a chemistry student at the college between 1940 and 1943, in 1969. Abdus Salam who has been Professor of Theoretical Physics since 1957 was awarded a Nobel prize for Physics in 1979.

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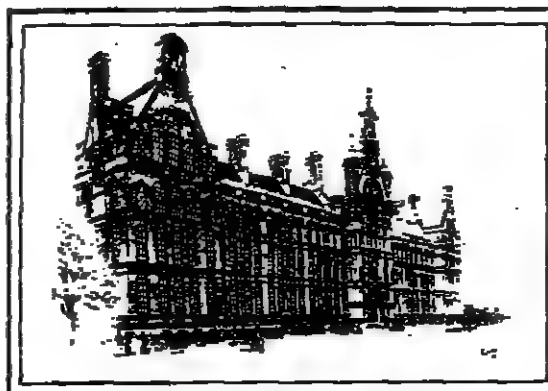
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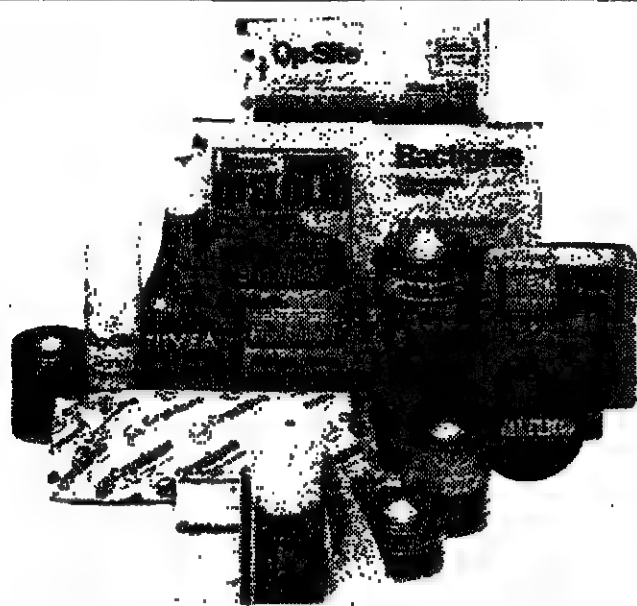
CITY AND GUILDS AT
IMPERIAL COLLEGE/4**(SPECIAL REPORT)**

Several ingenious projects are under way, some remarkable for their sheer elegance

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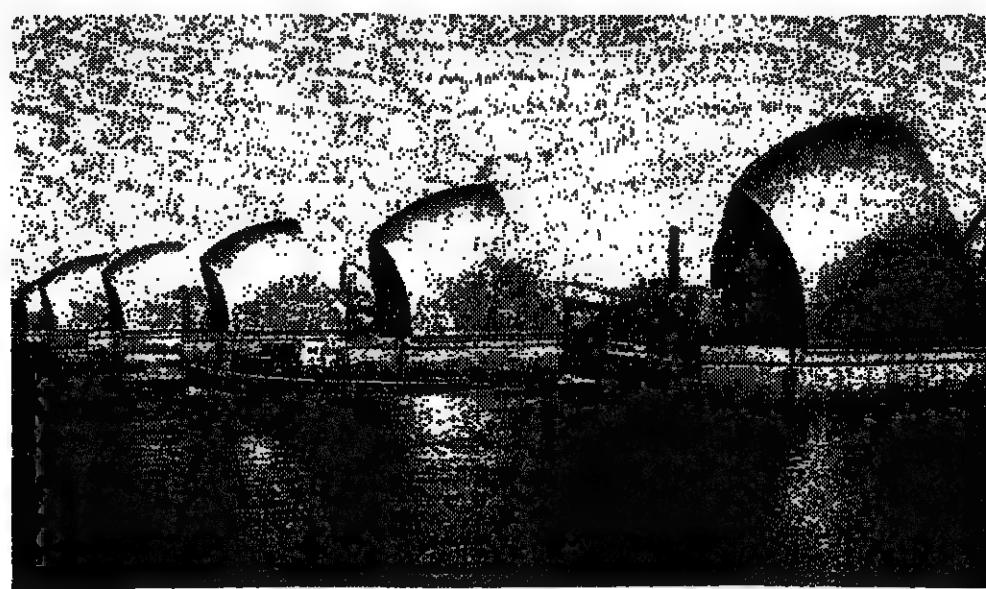
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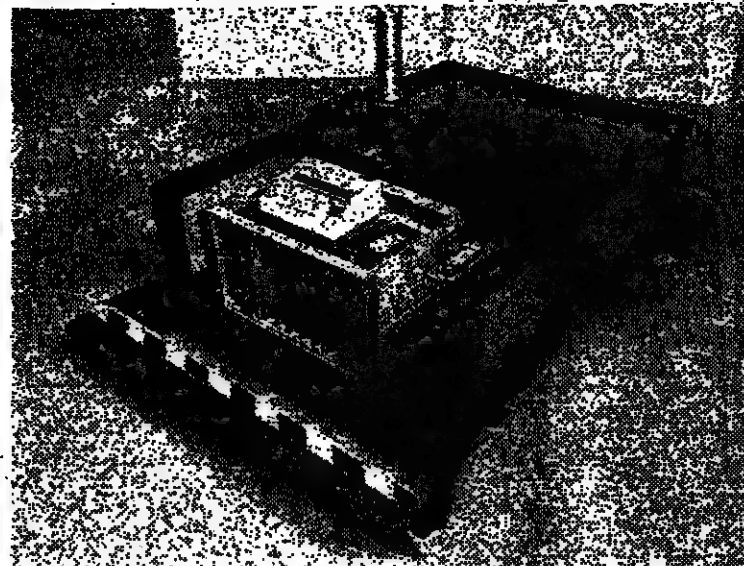
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Pure genius and applied science



New work: Dr John Darlington (left) and Professor Bob Kowalski
Above: Imperial's Automated Guided Vehicle

Occasionally researchers emerge who turn their disciplines through 180 degrees. The City and Guilds College has seen a number of such men in its first 100 years: men like William Edward Ayrton, the father of modern electrical engineering, Dennis Gabor who discovered holography, and Alec Skempton, the pioneer of soil mechanics.

If there seem to be fewer researchers in this mould today it is not because scientists have diminished in stature, but because the subjects they study have become so multi-faceted that no man can hope to span more than a relatively small part of any discipline.

But there are still men who make their peers sit up and take notice.

Dr John Darlington and Professor Robert Kowalski of the department of computing fall into that category. Between them they may well change the whole direction of computing.

Later this year Dr Darlington expects to build the first prototype of a new kind of computer called Alice (Applicative Language Idealized Computing Engine). This could be the first step towards a breed of computer operating at far greater speeds than anything today and a major step towards what the Japanese call Fifth Generation machines - computers which can process knowledge and information rather than just crunch numbers.

Conventional computers are sequential: instructions in the program are carried out one at a time. The process can be speeded up, but there are limits and these have probably been reached.

What Dr Darlington and his team are working on is so-called parallel processing. If the problem can be broken down among a series of processors operating in parallel, then the speed limitation will be overcome.

With Alice, any one of a bank of processors can dip into a "pool" of work and take out a small packet of work. When the work has been done it is returned to the pool.

Kowalski's contribution has been to take and develop logic as the basis of programming - particularly through development of the language Prolog. This is one of the so-called declarative languages, where the

order in which instructions are given does not matter. Declarative language programs are sets of rules showing how a complex task can be broken down into simpler tasks which can be easily executed in parallel.

Other research work at City and Guilds might not match Alice in terms of impact, but there are several projects under way which are remarkable for their ingenuity, or sometimes just their sheer elegance.

Laser device gives the right position

Automated Guided Vehicle systems (AGVs) have been around for 30 years or more. The most rudimentary are guided by a buried wire which emits a signal that is picked up by the vehicle. More recently engineers have developed free-ranging vehicles which dispense with the need for wire. In their simplest form they involve a device on the wheel-axle called an encoder which by monitoring the relative movements of the wheels is able to tell the on-board computer exactly where the vehicle is.

That theory works quite well in laboratory conditions. But in real life the factory floor is a far from perfect environment. Often it is greasy, dirty and littered with metal cuttings. If an AGV skids on a greasy patch the encoder will still be sending misleading signals to the vehicle's "brain" based on the wheel movements.

Researchers in the Mechanical Engineering Department have found a remarkably simple way round this problem. They have incorporated a laser scanning device in the vehicle. The device beams on to targets placed at strategic points on the factory walls. The scanning device tells the vehicle's brain as soon as it hits the targets and then, by simple triangulation, informs the vehicle of its precise position. If this differs from the information signalled to the vehicle by its wheels the system is told to take corrective action.

Superfast simulator rivals big computers

Engineers in the aeronautics department are building a superfast simulator which will

be capable of handling 1,000 million operations a second and simultaneously simulating up to 900 processes. This means it will rival the computing potential of the world's most powerful computers, such as the Cray.

Simulators come in a variety of forms and are used for everything from training pilots and crew to designing and testing mathematical models of aircraft. Real-time simulators are necessary for pilot training or when real components or instruments are linked in the mathematical model.

Existing simulators are limited by their relatively slow speed of computation. The computer's version of the aircraft's movement is updated about 30 times a second. That may be perfectly adequate for an ordinary airliner simulator, since the aircraft's lift-producing surface is relatively steady-state - nothing changes dramatically quickly.

But life becomes far more complicated with helicopters, where the lift-producing surface is rotating at high speed, and the aerodynamics changing continuously. Present simulators are totally inadequate for simulating what happens in real time as each blade goes round.

The aeronautics department's simulator will be capable of updating 30 times faster than the fastest existing machines - it will reach 1,000 updates a second.

From display boards to car mirrors

Professor Mino Green and a team in the electrical engineering department have spent 11 years (nearly 30 man years) developing a way to colour a solid layer of material by applying a small voltage across it. When a DC current is passed through the all-solid-state electrochromic cell in one direction it colours it; when it is passed through in the opposite direction it bleaches it.

The applications for this so-called electrochromic display technology span from large-scale public information boards and highway signs to anti-dazzle motor car mirrors and "variable density" windows which could be used, for example, to modulate the amount of light that is let into a room.

The window would consist of an electrochromic cell sandwiched between pieces of glass. Simply pressing a button to initiate the electrochemical colouration would be enough to turn the window dark blue. The technology has obvious architectural and energy implications.

The anti-dazzle mirror would in essence be a variation of the window. In this case the "window" would lie over the rear-view mirror, attached to which would be a small photocell. As soon as the cell registered "dazzle" from the headlights of the car behind it would set in train the electrochromic process, darkening the window and cutting out the dazzle.

Offshore windmills, even floating airports

A serious but potentially valuable discovery has been made by researchers from the department of civil engineering who were looking at the qualities of concrete immersed in seawater.

Concrete is increasingly being used offshore in structures like griffin platforms for the oil companies. Many exciting possibilities are being worked on - offshore windmills, concrete vessels to carry liquefied natural gas, even floating airports.

That the researchers have found is that in certain circumstances concrete exposed to seawater grows a protective skin on its surface.

The durability of concrete in the sea depends on how low its permeability is. Studies carried out on mortar and concrete produced startling results: all the mixes showed a reduction in permeability on immersion in sea water - in the case of 25mm thick specimens of the two most permeable mortars the fall was equivalent to more than 20mm of additional thickness after only 10 weeks.

The research team is now planning to take the whole process a stage further to see whether it can develop methods to enhance this kind of growth.

Low-tech aid for refugee camps

Some of the research at the college is very low-tech, but immensely valuable. Another team in the civil engineering department has collaborated with Oxfam to develop a water supply system which can be installed at low speed in emergencies such as natural disasters or refugee camps. Four principal "tools" have been designed and tested: a rapid distribution system, a storage tank, a pump-out unit, and a treatment system for decontamination. The team is now working on "water" ways of extracting groundwater, distribution and storage systems are already in use in refugee camps in Nicaragua, Honduras and the Sudan and many of the storage tanks are being used in Ethiopian relief operations.

Malcolm Brown

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SPECIAL REPORT

CITY AND GUILDS AT
IMPERIAL COLLEGE/5

Overseas students flock back

Nearly a quarter of all City and Guilds students are foreign. Science and technology comes expensive for them.

The Government's decision in 1980 to turn the financial screws on overseas students (they were to pay the full costs of tuition) means that foreigners now pay £4,475 for undergraduate and research work and £5,125 for advanced post-graduate courses. British or EEC students, by comparison, pay £500 for a year's undergraduate tuition, £1,569 for a post-graduate course.

Nor does it end there. Foreign students must have at least another £3,800 (£4,300 for post-graduates) a year to cover living expenses.

The hike in fees was a particular blow for the City and Guilds College.

"The immediate result," says Professor Gordon Conway, who heads Imperial's overseas students committee, "was that everyone said 'It's far too expensive now to go to Britain'."

Yet five years on, Professor Conway and his colleagues have managed to persuade a large number of overseas students (and their governments) that it is still a very sound investment.

The number of foreign students in South Kensington (846 for Imperial as a whole, 552 at City and Guilds) is now back to pre-1980 levels.

Countries like the USSR or Germany still offer foreign students what amounts to a virtually free education.

But the second language in most developing countries is English, French or Spanish so choosing the Russian or German option is seductive though it may seem on cost grounds, can in practice put an enormous strain on the student, who often has to learn a new language from scratch.

The other comparison which is inevitably made, says Professor Conway, is between Britain and America. On the face of it America seems a very attractive alternative. But the apparent cost advantage is deceptive.

"If you compare us with the US you mustn't do it on a 'per year' basis, but on the basis 'per degree'."

An American Masters is two years, ours is always one year. So you're talking about £6,000 over one year, but in the States you're actually talking over two years, of something like £8,000 or £9,000.

"If you do a PhD in the US you've got to do a Masters first, so it's a minimum of five years and for an overseas student it's often six or seven - whereas for a good overseas student to come to Britain it is only three years or perhaps four."

A third factor, though not one, obviously, on which any university administrator would want to base his long term plans, is that many of the developing countries have currencies that are tied to the dollar rather than to sterling which makes Britain's present currency troubles an unexpected bonus.

Professor Conway thinks there has probably been a change in the make-up of the foreign student body. Historically the strongest ties had been with the Indian sub-continent and Africa.

"There's tended to be a shift towards South East Asia, the Middle East and a growing number from Latin America now."

The (very tentative) conclusion is that there is now a much stronger representation from two types of countries - the really poor ones which get a lot of aid and those, like some of the Far East nations, which

have rich sub-sections in the population. The losers are those in the middle - like India and Pakistan - neither rich nor sufficiently poor.

"The impression," says Professor Conway, "is one of bright, technologically advanced overseas students wanting to come here because they regard this as being the place where they can get ahead."

The Government's tightening of its purse strings has led to other problems which the college has not been able to solve. The one which troubles Professor Conway most is the lack of accommodation for married students.

"The Government won't give you money for that kind of thing. Yet we believe this is important. I believe very strongly that if someone comes here for three years they really should bring their wife or husband."

"We're talking to various trusts and organisations to see if they can come up with some money for it."

But for the moment the stark fact is that married students are, in practice, being dissuaded from coming.

MB



Abroad curriculum: Professor Gordon Conway with some of Imperial's 846 foreign students



The Prince of Wales lays the college foundation stone

Produce of 100 years: Fine engineers, great scientists and one spy

The City and Guilds College opened in February 1885. It had room for 200 students. Less than 30 turned up.

It must have been enormously deflating for the grandees of the London Livery Companies. They had spent years and a great deal of money setting the college up in an effort to help grab back for Britain some of the manufacturing and trading power it had lost.

The extent and speed of the decline had been shown dramatically in the Paris Exhibition of 1867. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park the international juries had awarded most of the prizes to British products.

By the time of the Paris show there was no room for such self-congratulation. Britain was losing ground and it showed: The British took a mere 10 awards out of a possible 90.

One cause of the decline, according to MP Lyon Playfair, a Paris juror and himself a former professor of chemistry, was that this country did not have enough high quality technical education. Extraordinary as it may seem

for the country which gave birth to the Industrial Revolution, Britain had at that time only two chairs of engineering - Glasgow and University College, London.

The Livery Companies decided to act. After much deliberation they established in 1878 the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education.

The Institute had two objectives: To set up and oversee qualifying examinations in the industrial trades and skills; and to establish in London a central institution offering a more advanced level of technical education. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Central Institution in 1881 and opened the building in 1884.

The low turnout of students in the first year was an enormous blow to everyone's self-esteem. But it seems simply to have been an extreme case of the old British disease - reluctance to get involved with anything new.

Within a decade the institution had begun to pick up pace and by the turn of the century was actually operating at twice its capacity and even attracting high quality students from other countries, no mean feat when they had to find fees equivalent to about £1,000 in today's money.

The college took the name City and Guilds in 1907 when it became a constituent part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology alongside the Royal College of Science and the Royal School of Mines.

Over the years the college has produced and employed men and women of enormous distinction: Polymaths like Alan Turing who had a finger in every pie from radar to hi-fi; practical men like Sir Ralph Freeman, designer of the Sydney Harbour Bridge; and strategists like Arthur Hartley whose brilliant notion of a submarine pipeline across the channel (Operation Pluto) helped solve the army's desperate

fuel problems during the Second World War. Other C and G men went in for less romantic but eminently useful inventions - like Herbert Humphreys who devised the gas pump which now bears his name.

Some graduates found fame in fields quite outside engineering or technology - Sir Lewis Casson as an actor and theatrical producer, General Sir Pierre van Ryneveld as chief of South Africa's Union Defence Forces... and Sidney Reilly as a spy.

After 100 years the college has grown to a pre-eminent position in engineering education yet there is something very eerie about the way history seems to be repeating itself. Last year the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, a member of the government which is pulling the purse strings tight on higher education, was heard to remark on the connection between the limited number of engineers and technologists in employment "... and our industrial performance in recent decades".

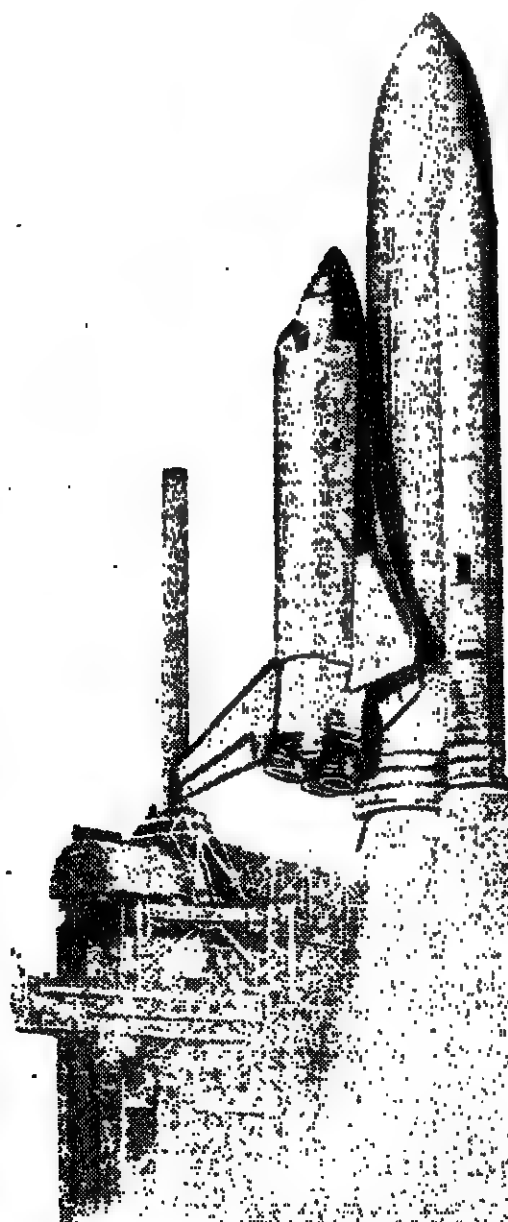
MB



Operation Pluto: Drums put steel pipe on the sea bed

'NatWest as bankers to Imperial College and their Students Union for many years, would like to congratulate City and Guilds College on its centenary and send best wishes for the future ...'

NatWest
The Action Bank



Our contribution to the future starts at the beginning. With people and with research.

We sponsor students both at Imperial College and at universities throughout the UK.

We sponsor research into the future of hybrid electrical, wind and solar power, in association with the College and Rutherford-Appleton Laboratories.

Our leading edge technology projects already in service include the Birmingham-MAGLEV train (the first revenue earning magnetic levitation transport system with linear propulsion motors), advanced signalling systems using radio relays and fibre optics, and a highly sophisticated multi-computer system controlling Portugal's national electrical power supply network.

Our quality engineering products are also selected by other pioneers to get their projects off the ground - our high reliability critical temperature electro-mechanical control devices for example were chosen by NASA for the shuttle.

As the City and Guilds College marks its Centenary, and with our chairman as a Fellow of the Imperial College, we are delighted to be working alongside them towards the technologically advanced future that will benefit us all.

OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE 21st CENTURY STARTS AT GROUND LEVEL

HAWKER SIDDELEY
ENGINEERS TO THE WORLD

HAWKER SIDDELEY GROUP SUPPLIES ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT WITH WORLDWIDE SALES AND SERVICE.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Company	1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Company	1984/85 High	1984/85 Low
1	PROPERTY			11	HARMS OCEANWAYS		21	TEXILES	
2	Marlborough			12	Harold Lloyd		22	Swallow (R)	
3	Laking Prop			13	Woolworth		23	Townships	
4	Teleview			14	Castle (SI)		24	Corak	
5	Cap & Counties			15	Smith (WH) 'A'		25	Allied Text	
6	Hallwood Op			16	Lac Cooper		26	Shaw Carpath	
7	Praxair			17	GLS		27	Cornwallis	
8	James Price			18	Rattens (Jewellers)		28	De Molen	
9	MEP			19	Preedy (Allied)		29	Costa Petros	
10	Gr Portland			20	Barton		30	Crowther (J)	
11	DIAPERY AND STORES						31	BANKS DISCOUNT HP	
12	Harms Oceanways						32	Scombe M	
13	Harold Lloyd						33	Royal Bank of Scot	
14	Woolworth						34	Barclays	
15	Castle (SI)						35	Brown Shipley	
16	Smith (WH) 'A'						36	Clarendon Nat	
17	Lac Cooper						37	Stead Chart	
18	GLS						38	Allied Irish	
19	Rattens (Jewellers)						39	Mercury Secs	
20	Preedy (Allied)						40	Bank of Ireland	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

1984/85 High Low Company Price Chg's price % P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Five to fifteen years

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

UNDATED

INDEX-LINKED

BREWERIES

1984/85 High Low Company Price Chg's price % P/E

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

ELECTRICALS

1984/85 High Low Company Price Chg's price % P/E

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Market rallies

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, February 25. Dealings End, March 8. Contango Day, March 11. Settlement Day, March 18.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984/85 High Low Company Price Chg's price % P/E

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984/85 High Low Company Price Chg's price % P/E

FINANCE AND LAND

1984/85 High Low Company Price Chg's price % P/E

FOODS

1984/85 High Low Company Price Chg's price % P/E

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

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CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

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THE TIMES Portfolio

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WALL STREET

Early gain for Dow

New York (AP-Dow Jones)

Wall Street shares were little

changed yesterday in early

moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial

average at mid-morning was

0.22 points at 1777.72. Advanc-

ing issues were about 40 issues

ahead of declining issues.

An analyst at Gruntal &

Company said: "The market is

waiting to see if the Fed

chairman Mr Volcker will say

anything positive, when he

appears before the House

Banking Committee."

The analyst said the market

was keeping a close watch on

interest rates and futures

trading on treasury issues was

down. The result is that the

stock market is swinging back

and forth, the analyst said.

International Business

Machines was up 1/4 at 133 1/4.

General Motors was up 1/4

at 26 1/4. Texas Instruments

was up 1/4 at 62 1/4. American

Telephone was up 1/4 at 21 1/4.

Digital Equipment was up

1/4 at 114 1/4. The analyst

said that the aerospace

contracts were strong after

lucrative contracts were

announced on Monday.

McDonnell Douglas

was up 1/4 at 83 1/4 after

receiving approval to develop

the C-17 aircraft for the US

air force - contract with a

\$30 billion, according to

analysts.

Boeing was up 1/4 at 64 1/4.

Martin Marietta at 53 1/4

was up 1/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in 1/2 tonne

Cocoa, 100 lb

To provide per metric ton

on a no basis

Q & W Johnson and Co report

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Leaders make headway as shares ignore the pound

By Jeremy Warner and Alison Eadie

The stock market staged a rally yesterday. Ignoring the state of the pound, which sank to a new low against the dollar, share prices chose instead to concentrate on good economic news and the crumbling miners' strike. The FT 30 share index closed 7 points higher at 975 but the testimony to Congress, given by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, came too late to affect the London market.

Good gains were shown among leaders despite talk of a blockbuster rights issue during the forthcoming results season. Thera EMI hardened 7p to

The City's service sector followers are eagerly awaiting the appearance of Addison Page on the stock market in its merged form next month, arising from the deal between Michael Page Partnership and Addison Communications. The in-house stockbroker, Phillips and Drew, is looking for growth of more than 30 per cent this year, and the management hopes to take over an advertising agency and a market research firm before too long. Addison shares closed unchanged at 290p while Page was also unchanged at 400p.

441p. Distillers closed 5p higher at 286p after a circular from W Greenwell and GKN added 7p to 210p also on a broker's circular.

Among the FT 30 share index, Lucas rose 5p to 261p on news of the contract to supply General Motors with headlamps, while Cammells put on 4p to 154p still on suggestions that Hanson Trust might bid. ICI, with full-year results tomorrow, went against the trend falling 4p to 873p. Gilts closed about a quarter higher.

Bank shares were strong ahead of next week's crop of annual results.

Midland, with results a week today, gained 13p to 347p after a prolonged period of trading in a depressed range between 330p and 340p. Yield considerations played a part - a maintained dividend as promised yields 10.5 per cent. There were hopes that the results would not be as bad as expected after continued Crocker problems.

The Royal Bank of Scotland gained 6p to 234p. The last date

for acceptance of its one-for-four rights issue is this Friday and the strength of its shares indicates that Lloyds Bank, which had a 21.3 per cent stake, has taken up its allocation. The nil paid rose 4p to 25p.

Lloyds has given undertakings to the Office of Fair Trading to divest itself of the additional 4.9 per cent of RBS it picked up in December 1983, but it does not look as though it has used the rights issue as its opportunity. Failure to take up its rights would reduce its stake to just over 17 per cent.

Lloyds Bank was unchanged at 554p, Barclays rose 3p to 612p and National Westminster was 5p stronger at 654p.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank advanced 4p to new highs for the at 108½p, buoyed by the strength of the Hang Seng index, which closed up 13.70, and by the continued rise of the dollar.

Stores spent another dull session. Boots climbed to 166p after lunching with Grievecon Grant, but later relapsed to 164p, which was 1p up on the day.

Marks and Spencer lost 1p of Monday's gain to close at 157p, while Habitat Mothercare fell another 2p to 312p still worried about Mothercare's poor performance in the United States.

Woolworth hardened 2p to 558p, while W H Smith "A" shares added 4p to 170p. The outstanding feature was Bata, which closed 5p better at 51p on the tie-up with Prestwick Holdings, 2p up at 110p, to create a new nationwide high street force in the optical market.

Oil was generally weaker on a further softening of spot crude oil prices. Spot prices fell by about 40 cents because of the warm weather which is depressing demand and the strengthening dollar.

British Petroleum, with figures next week, was 8p easier by the close at 548p, while Shell was 7p worse off at 778p. Britoil fell 5p to 213p and Enterprise Oil was easier by a similar amount at 192p by the end of the day.

Tylenol stood out against the trend, rising 10p to 205p at one stage, as punters switched out of the convertible whose first call is on March 11 into the ordinary shares. Speculative demand boosted Falcon Resources against the trend. The shares closed 7p higher at 414p.

Electricals attempted a rally in early trading, but generally finished below their best for the day. GEC closed unchanged at 196p after 198p, Racal was 4p higher at 202p after 204p and Standard Telephones and Cables with full-year figures today, were unchanged at 190p after 192p.

The STC presentation to analysts will provide the company with an opportunity to salvage its 1990 share rights issue, which at present looks in danger of being left with the underwriters. Dealers will be eagerly looking for good news from the company.

The stockbroker, Wood Mackenzie said yesterday that the electronics sector was now entering a three-month period in which there are no scheduled results from the majors and that relief from the flow of bad news

would enable the sector to pull out of its nosedive.

Among minor electricals, Amstrad surrendered an earlier 4p gain to close unchanged at 80p after buoyant interim figures. Crystalite encountered investment support rising 12p to 195, while International Signal & Control was 7p higher at 270p.

Phillips & Drew said that the ISC share price had fallen markedly over the past month while having virtually no exposure to the British electronics market. This it said provided an excellent buying opportunity.

Also with profits better than expected yesterday, Vantona went 14p better to 326p, but

The Times Venter Company, manufacturers and merchants of timber, veneers and processed wood products, has received an approach which may lead to a bid, but at a substantially lower price than prevailing market prices, the company said. The shares fell 4p to 33p, valuing the company at £2.5 million. Times Venter made pretax profits in the six months to June 30 of £54,000. In 1983 it made taxable profits of £42,000 against a loss of £181,000 in 1982.

Full-year figures from Reuters did no more than match expectations and the shares slipped 10p to 365p.

Iceland Foods, a new issue, closed 8p higher at 437p. Nottingham Manufacturing hardened 6p to 226p on suggestions that the company will benefit from Marks and Spencer's credit card and talk about a bid.

Wedgwood rose 7p to 317p on the dollar's strength which will give a significant boost to the group's large American earnings.

Traded option highlights

The options market was quiet with only 7,041 bargains transacted. The most popular stock was 871 where there were 728 calls and 355 puts.

BATs were active with 596 calls and 4 puts and Marks &

Spencer was quite popular with 415 calls and 67 puts. The FT-SE index touched up 96 calls and 331 puts.

The total number of call options was 4,669 and total number of puts was 2,372.

TEMPUS

Rich aid for Reuters' US take-off

The Rich total market trading system has been ergonomically designed, with built-in self diagnostics. But whether it can forecast the spot dollar rate even an hour hence remains doubtful.

Equally unclear is the exit multiple for the group. Reuters is paying \$58 million in a mixture of cash and paper, for a group which in the 15 months to December 31 1984 had tangible assets of about \$4 million and pretax profits at roughly the same level.

The Reuters board insists that only the 1985 profits performance will count, since the new acquisition will be consolidated from January 1 of this year. Nevertheless, on reported earnings, the exit multiple looks to be well over 30. Pricey, even for a group showing growth in the recent past of 200 per cent?

Reuters' justification for the deal, however, looks reasonable. With such high-priced paper of its own - the historic multiple after yesterday's figures is 33 - earnings diluted should be minimal. Rich also looks like a smug fit in terms of the Reuters' expansion strategy.

Broadly, the 1984 figures are good. Second half growth in profits was £44.2 million - up 32 per cent on 1983. Price rises were negligible, and margins edged ahead from 22.8 per cent to 23.7 per cent for the year as a whole. Sales growth in Asia was 36 per cent, and in Europe 29 per cent. Year-end cash balances were almost £85 million.

But the group's US experience have not been so attractive. The bulk of Reuters' US systems appear to have been traded to commodity houses, where poor conditions have led to multiple cancellations. US sales growth was only 20 per cent up.

In this context, the Rich buy fulfils a dual function. Not all Rich's 4,000 terminals take Reuters services. The hope is that Rich's customers will be

alerted to what they are missing, thereby helping Reuters to penetrate further into the US.

Equally, as the age of the 24-hour market draws, world dealing rooms are entering a crash modernization phase, so that by kitting out whole banking houses across the world with Rich systems, demand for the group's business services will follow.

The ultimate target is penetration of the New York business community, the one area where Reuters is still weak.

Amstrad

Amstrad took its time getting on to the home computer bandwagon, but when it did, it was with dramatic effect. The company's home computer was launched only last June and its success is the main reason for yesterday's improved interim profits, up from £6.3 million to £9.5 million.

The entire supply of 200,000 units was sold in the period and the chairman, Mr Alan Sugar, is predicting that this will increase to 600,000 in calendar 1985. It is a confident prediction, but at a time when market sentiment is heavily weighted against anything to do with personal computers it is one which is almost essential.

There is a suspicion that Amstrad's entrance into the computer arena came a little late. The high street retailers now say that the boom has peaked and reached a plateau. However, the company's great strength has always been to provide the consumer with what he wants rather than what the manufacturer thinks he needs.

A stagnant marketplace, though, is never a pleasant place to be and if there is a price war among manufacturers then Amstrad might find the going a little rough in Britain. No surprise, then, that

it is looking to Europe, particularly France and Germany for growth.

With computers accounting for 50 per cent of sales from nothing the previous year, it is clear that Amstrad's venture into this market was much needed. The company has virtually withdrawn from the video market and television operations are much reduced. This leaves audio as the other main part of the business.

Even here volumes were down, although the decline in margins has been halted. Four new models will be introduced later this year, but it is hard to see signs of dramatic growth. Only a boom in compact discs offers Amstrad the opportunity to introduce anything dramatic into its range.

The shares were unchanged at 80p, although they touched 84p at one stage in the day. Only an improvement in sentiment will bring any short-term growth and the long-term still relies very heavily on the company's ability to judge consumer demand correctly.

Vantona Viyella

There is a belief in some quarters that the British textile industry is now based in Taiwan. Vantona Viyella would have it otherwise. Yesterday's preliminary announcement demonstrated quite clearly that the British are back and hitting the imports where it hurts most - on price.

Not only were pretax profits very good, up from £12 million to £21.1 million, but there was also a distinct air of confidence. Rather than sit and moan about unfair competition from imports, Vantona has set about tackling the problem. It has invested heavily in new technology to bring down its cost base and at the same time improved its design, production and marketing.

The results of this action are plain to see. Volumes and margins, are up across the board with the exception of

carpets which lost money in the first half but is now on a profitable course again.

Vantona has earmarked another £25 million of capital expenditure for the present year.

The shares climbed steadily yesterday from 312p to 327p. Given the growth prospects the rating appears undemanding.

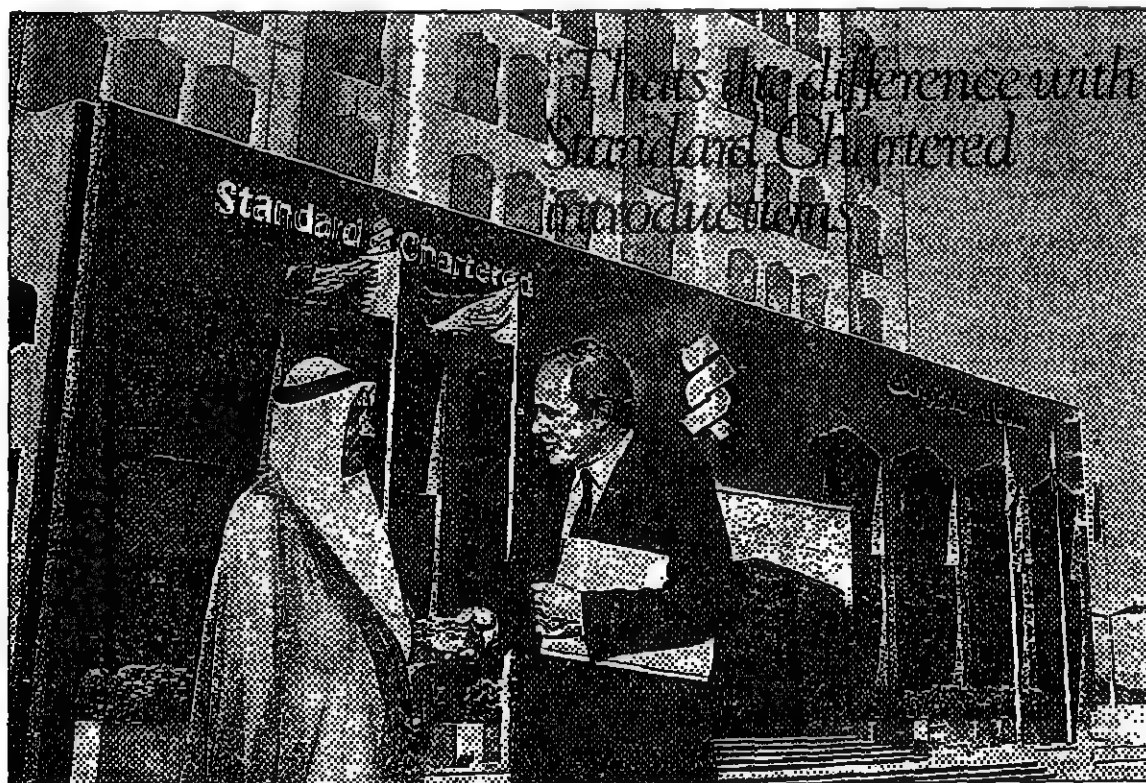
Gilts

Day two of the Great Dollar Crisis Week saw gilts trading calmly - too calmly for some. Long-dated stock opened ½ point ahead, and then shed the gains throughout the day to finish unchanged, leaving the net swing down about ½ point at the mid-afternoon close. Three-month interbank was firm throughout the day at around 14½ per cent.

But at \$1.04 against the dollar and 70.2 on the trade-weighted sterling was veering closer to notional trigger points, where the authorities might feel obliged to take rapid action. Gold, the flipside to the dollar, has tumbled to a five-year low, implying by induction almost that US rates will remain high. Few traders expect tomorrow's fortnightly council meeting of the Bundesbank to produce any policy fireworks, but clearly both the British and West German central banks are pursuing policies which are both high risk and to an extent inter-linked.

The strong upward movement after hours in long-dated gilts - up ½ point - on gloomy comments by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, about the dollar shows the scope for recovery in this policy. Nevertheless the recent attrition in prices has been considerable. The British funding programme waits for no man. At one stage yesterday, the old tap, Exchequer 11 per cent 1990, was stranded about ½ points below the Government Broker's assumed next price of 20¼.

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The Prospectus will be published in full in the Financial Times on Wednesday 27 February 1985

PEPE

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Birch finds Foster a good fit

By Alison Eadie

Three months after buying Halfords Ward White is bidding £87m for Foster Bros

Mr Philip Birch's "timely" bid for Foster Bros (Foster calls it "opportunistic") has shot the energetic, Liverpool-based chairman of Ward White into the limelight again - just three months after his ambitious takeover of Halfords motor accessories chain.

Foster is an even bigger target, valued at around £87 million by Ward White's share offer. It is not Mr Birch's most audacious deal, however. When the Northamptonshire shoe manufacturer John White, with Mr Birch as managing director, took over George Ward for £4 million in 1972, it was taking on a company double its size.

The £52 million Halfords acquisition was expected to keep Mr Birch busy for quite a while, particularly as motor accessories and shoes bore no resemblance to each other. But Mr Birch is quite confident he can cope with the addition of more than 700 shops - the same number Ward White has now in this country - in yet another area of retailing.

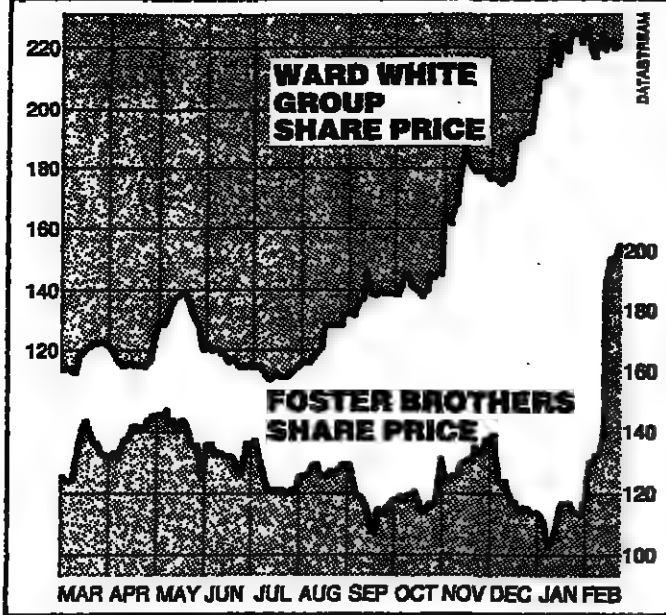
The only experience Ward White has of clothing retailing is through its 44.7 per cent stake in the American chain, Weiner, bought 10 months ago.

Ward White's overall experience of retailing is quite recent. Until 1980, the company was overwhelmingly a footwear manufacturer, with 90 modestly performing shops. The acquisition in 1980 of Childs in the US, a safety-shoe distributor with a retail chain, gave Mr Birch a taste for retailing and he has never looked back.

He arrived at John White in 1967 as a financial consultant and was managing director two years later. The big push into retailing, however, has come since Mr Birch became chairman as well as managing director in March, 1982.

The change of direction was well timed and protected Ward White from the worst ravages of cheap shoe imports. Ward White closed seven of its 16 factories in 1980 and lost nearly 40 per cent of its staff as it contended with high interest rates and lower demand.

Ward White's most profitable year is still 1979 when pretax profits reached 7.5 per cent of



turnover, due to strong sales of safety footwear to industry. Demand for safety shoes is only now beginning to recover from recession.

The retailing acquisition trail was not without setbacks. The first two attempts, on K Shoes in 1980 and Hiltons Footwear in 1981, failed, but success followed in 1982, with the acquisition of Hofheimer in the US, then Frisby and W & E Turner in Britain.

Plans to diversify beyond shoe retailing then began to gather momentum. In early 1983, Mr Birch toyed with the idea of mail order, but decided that the problems of the industry were too costly and time-consuming.

Retailing, however, offered great economies of scale, says Mr Birch. With the management structure in place, 50 or 100 outlets can be added with no increase in central overheads. Additional costs are just those of the actual branch.

Integration of new outlets also offers immediate benefits, especially if they are performing less well than the Ward White average and can be brought up to standard quickly.

Halfords' 358 shops offered such an opportunity. Mr Birch reckons sales per square foot can be increased by 20 per cent within the first year of a Halfords' shop being refurbished.

An immediate gain has been made through the sale and leaseback of 15 shops, which released more than £3 million above book value. The value of the properties was also better

than expected, giving a significant boost to asset value per share.

Halfords' programmes to refit its shops and open outlets on the outskirts of towns have been accelerated. It is spending £10 million this year on bigger stores and refurbishing 150 stores, after refitting 150 last year.

Foster is a different proposition. It is not a neglected part of a much larger group. Indeed, its problems are being vigorously addressed by present management. Tackling those problems, however, is costing a good deal of money and pretax profits in the year ending this month are expected to fall to £5.7 million against £7 million before excluding property profits.

Heavy depreciation, due to modernization of the Foster's menswear shops, is the primary cause, although the American operations are performing poorly. A total 225 of 400 Foster shops will have been modernised by the end of this year and the programme will slow next year.

Higher turnover - sales were 27 per cent up at the interim stage - is coming from the revamped shops, indicating that higher profits should follow. The stockbroker, Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, expects Foster to make £9 million pretax in 1985-6, as the benefits of its more fashion-oriented formula flows through. Mr Birch expects this much at least, emphasizing how timely his bid is.

If Ward White succeeds in taking over Foster's, its share

capital will have more than doubled in three months. A total of 16 million shares was placed for the Halfords takeover and 41.7 million would be issued for Foster. But no dilution of earnings is anticipated in 1985-6, indicating pretax profits of not less than £25 million for the enlarged group. Ward White has estimated profits of at least £13.25 million in the year ending January 31, 1985, with Halfords contributing for just 2½ months.

Foster has rejected Ward White's offer, believing it does not take into account the potential of the company nor the work put in over the past two years. The City expects Mr Birch will have to improve his terms of five Ward White shares for every six Foster, or 170p in cash. A counterbid is also a strong possibility and Foster shares ran up 21½p on Monday on speculation that Sears Holdings might enter the fray.

Foster has not carried out a property revaluation on many of its shops since 1974. It is busy putting one together now, as it prepares its defences.

Net tangible assets at the last balance sheet date were £37.1 million and the surplus on land and buildings was conservatively put at £23 million, making 128p a share. A revaluation could alter this significantly.

Mr Birch is hoping Foster will agree to his proposals. He would like to keep much of the present management, but will not keep any part of the business he does not think is performing or likely to perform well. There is a question mark in his mind in the US, where Foster has a stake in Natco, a menswear retailer with 224 shops, and over Adams Childswear and the Millets camping and leisurewear shops.

The hornets nest of competition, with Next for Men and a reinvigorated Burton to contend with, does not worry Mr Birch. It is the size of the market that counts, he says.

Clothes will add a third leg to Ward White's retail operations and all three offer scope for development. There are no immediate plans for a fourth leg. "We can stand comfortably on three legs," says Mr Birch. The next important move, when it comes, is more likely to be in the US than in Britain. In the first half of 1984-5, 39 per cent of Ward White's turnover came from North America. In the meantime, however, Ward White has its work cut-out trying to secure a far-from-convicted Foster.

England show darker side

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent Sydney

After yesterday's defeat by India in the Benson & Hedges "World Championship of Cricket", England are well in the running for the wooden spoon. Only they and Sri Lanka are without a victory. England lost to India by 86 runs. They were, in fact, outplayed.

For some strange reason England chose to field first upon winning the toss, thus committing themselves to batting under lights, which they are

not accustomed to doing, and having second use of a pitch that had already been used many times this season. In the event, England fielded well and to their credit gave away neither a wide nor a no-ball. But their batting was wretched. They were bowled out for 149 in reply to India's 235 for nine.

Even now England are not entirely without a chance of reaching the semi-finals, though for that to happen everything will need to go their way. They will, for a start, have to beat Pakistan on Saturday, and India will need to beat Australia on Sunday. Even then England would have to score a lot of runs at high speed for their run rate to overtake Pakistan's and Australia's.

SYDNEY SCOREBOARD

INDIA First Innings	
R J Shastri c Fowles b Ellison	13
K Srikkanth run out	57
M Azharuddin c and b Cowans	45
D B Venkataratnam not out	43
Kapil Dev c Downton b Cowans	28
S M Gonsky not out	30
M B Amerasinghe Lamb b Cowans	6
R M H Shetty c Srikkanth b Fowles	8
S Madan Lal c Downton b Fowles	8
VS Viswanath run out	2
Borers (9-4)	2
Total (9 wickets - 59 overs)	235

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-67, 2-74, 3-147, 4-189, 5-187, 6-178, 7-223, 8-220, 9-235.
Did not bat: L Sivaramakrishnan.

BOWLING: Cowans 10-0-68-3, Ellison 10-1-46-1, Fowles 10-0-55-2, Edwards 10-1-28-0, Marks 10-0-57-0.



Swing time: Kapil Dev hoists Marks to the boundary as Downton watches

Thanks to Srikkanth, who went going in first and made 57 in 53 balls, India always had the initiative. Colin Cowdrey described Srikkanth's batting as a cross between Roy Marshall's and Dickie Dods's, which is high praise. India were 52 after 10 overs, Srikkanth having made 41 of them.

Only the bowling of Foster, properly restored to the side, and Edmonds prevented India from making the best part of 300. It was a poor sort of day, being cool and grey, and India's score was better than it may seem because of the pace of the outfield, which was unusually

slow. All told, there were only 16 boundaries.

For once Azharuddin played quite ordinarily, though he still made 45. Venkataratnam, Kapil Dev and Gavaskar also made runs for India. For England, Lamb held a good running catch, besides running out Venkataratnam with a direct throw from mid-off, and Cowans threw out Srikkanth from long leg.

England batted with neither the skill nor the ingenuity of the Indians, though it was some time before they fell out of contention. When they did so, Gower's too-common comeliness had something to do with it. He hit a full toss, four deep mid-wicket. Second out at 94, in the twenty-fourth over, Gower then watched England lose their last eight wickets for 35 runs.

With the ball turning and Viswanath showing rare slickness behind the stumps, Siva and Shastri ran through the middle order.

The man of the match was Srikkanth, who first put India on the road to victory. Almost equally well it could have been Siva, Shastri or Viswanath, who stumped Marks, and Edmonds and held three catches.

Reid bends to pressure and misses tour

Auckland (Reuter) - John Reid

New Zealand's outstanding batsman in the recent three-match Test series against Pakistan, has said he will not be available for the tour of the West Indies, starting next month. Reid said the demands of modern cricket and family and school teaching commitments were the main reasons.

New Zealand's Caribbean tour, which includes four Tests and five one-day internationals, begins on March 12.

Local flavour

Pretoria (Reuter) - Northern Transvaal qualified to meet Transvaal in the final of the Currie Cup when they gained an eight-wicket win over Western Province in the semi-final. Set a modest target of 112, the home side reached 120 for six in only 55 minutes with their opener, Mandy Vachod, hitting 52 in 57 minutes.

Score: Western Province 288 and 140 vs Transvaal 202 and 180. Currie Cup 1984-85, Northern Transvaal 271 and 128 for 254, Western 224.

Nottinghamshire's former second XI captain, Jack Baddiley, has been elected president of the county, replacing John Cochrane, in office since 1980.

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Apply with C.V. to:-

Miss J. Ball,

R.H.M. Outfitters (L/A) Limited,
85 Greenwich Street,
London, EC3V 0AA.

PRESS OFFICE

£9,000

The Head of Public Affairs of a well known leisure group requires a Secretary/P.A. aged 25-35 for their executive offices in W1. Interesting and varied duties include arranging reception, press releases, and general PA work. Good shorthand and typing skills & the willingness to become involved in a busy demanding job.

439 7001 (West End)
377 8000 (City)

Secretaries Plus

The Secretarial Consultants

CHAIRMAN'S P.A.

to £11,000

International technical company in SW1 needs a top PA for their Chairman who travels extensively. This position involves a great deal of organisation, i.e. hotel and villa arrangements, organising various functions and client entertainment as well as secretarial duties (dictation) for the Chairman. Excellent educational background, smart appearance, discreet, honest, and the ability to cope with a challenging job essential. Age 27-35.

Please call: 434 4512

Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

£12,000

Enthusiasm and initiative are essential as P.A./Secretary to a new enterprise operating in London and New York. A key appointment, involving considerable responsibility and a high level of organisation.

Directors' Secretaries

Tel: 01-629 9325

ST GEORGE'S COLLEGE

SECRETARY

for well-known Secondary College in Hampshire. Good salary (£10,000) and other benefits. The post involves a great deal of organisation, i.e. hotel and villa arrangements, organising various functions and client entertainment as well as secretarial duties (dictation) for the Chairman. Excellent educational background, smart appearance, discreet, honest, and the ability to cope with a challenging job essential. Age 27-35.

01-435 9831

SHOW SECRETARY

Required to assist exhibition organisers in busy office at Self-Care Exhibition Centre. Large amount of telephone liaison with exhibitors, travel arrangements and typing, word processing and general PA duties. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus benefits.

Phone Jane Pope on

01-385 1200

PA to MD

A position exists for an outstanding PA with good secretarial background and initiative to work with the MD of an international business services company based in the West End. Applications should be made with a recent CV and salary history to the day running of a small office. Salary £2,000 p.a.

Tel: 01-435 9831

ADLAND PLUS

31 Percy St. W1.

SPECIALISTS TO THE ADVERTISING INDUSTRY

£2,000-£3,000. PA to MD of a major advertising agency. The post involves a great deal of organisation, i.e. hotel and villa arrangements, organising various functions and client entertainment as well as secretarial duties (dictation) for the Chairman. Excellent educational background, smart appearance, discreet, honest, and the ability to cope with a challenging job essential. Age 27-35.

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Tel: 01-435 9831

Films PA/Bookkeeper £8,500 neg

The TV film production subsidiary of a major public company situated in W1 requires a very alert PA who is capable of giving a total administration back up to the Executive who is responsible for commissioning TV feature films. This is a very much a job for an all rounder who must be capable of double entry bookkeeping to trial balance, typing (no short-hand plus excellent organising abilities and communication skills and who will enjoy a fast moving, creative environment where flexibility and an eye for detail are also important. Excellent benefits. 25-40 years.

439 0601

MacBlain

& Associates Ltd

Recruitment Consultants

130 Regent Street, London W1

GOOD VALUE

£10,000

The Owner and Senior Partner of an established firm of Estate Agents requires a person to work from the W5 Head Office.

Your organisational skills will be used in the full in liaison with the other offices, communicating with internal personnel and arranging meetings. You must be self-motivated and willing to handle work of both a business and personal nature. Clean driving licence essential. Speeds 50/60. Age 25-35.

WEST END OFFICES

01-629 9686

ANGELA MORTIMER

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Must have some of personal skills in presenting perfect work. Typing and shorthand essential. Not a desk job, but a lively and agile person with an attractive appearance, 25-35 years. An interesting position involving a lot of travel, mostly in the West End. Foreign business and general housekeeping duties. This is a responsible position for a motivated person seeking a career.

Phone 01-639 7050 or write to:

Courtesy House Ltd.,
24, Brook Street,
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01-308 1111

Senior Secretaries

Recruitment Consultants

RECEPTIONIST

£7,500

A first-class Receptionist who can handle a wide variety of enquiries and do 40 wpm typing will be welcomed by a busy, friendly, young company. Experience of 10 years in a similar position is essential. There are also other admin duties to add variety to a first-class job.

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Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

Bernadette of Bond St.

115, New Bond Street, London W1.

01-629 1284

Organise Events

£7,500 + superb perks

Organise events, actively support the company's sales and marketing efforts. Good salary, excellent benefits, 40 wpm typing, 25-35 years experience. No agency fees. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. 439 7001 (West End)

Call Sarah Hayfield

on 439 7001

Recruitment Consultants

LUXURY GIFTS

Dynamic Chief Executive needs an elegant Secretary to assist him with the running of the jewellery division of this prestigious, international shop. Responsibilities include full secretarial back up, complex travel arrangements, world wide telephone liaison and involvement in all aspects of marketing. Smart, competent, good looks, 40 wpm and excellent level of experience essential. Salary £2,000. Age 25-35.

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Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

TO £12,000

Highly motivated and well organized PA with proven experience in a major international company. The post involves a great deal of organisation, i.e. hotel and villa arrangements, organising various functions and client entertainment as well as secretarial duties (dictation) for the Chairman. Excellent educational background, smart appearance, discreet, honest, and the ability to cope with a challenging job essential. Age 27-35.

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Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

PA/SECRETARY

Covent Garden Ad Agency MD needs PA/Secretary. Good secretarial skills and excellent organisational abilities. Pleasant and confident telephone manner and high standards of presentation. Salary negotiable. Send CV today to: Managing Director, Galleries & Partners Ltd., 42 Drury Lane, London, WC2B 5BN

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Call me, Maureen Adam, at

124 Baker Street, London, W1

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SENIOR SECRETARY P/A

West End £9,000 + benefits

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Expected to work on your own initiative and able to deal with office organisation you'll receive an excellent salary of £9,000, work in pleasant offices close to Oxford Circus and be rewarded with all the benefits you'd expect, (including 5 weeks holiday) working for an international company.

To find out more please contact Mrs De Keyser on

01-486 1522

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We are looking for an experienced interviewer who will have total responsibility for their own section. The person we are looking for is someone who is currently running a word processing/secretarial section, and we would like to hear from anyone who is self-motivated, experienced and capable of organising business. In return we offer a good basic salary, excellent commission, health care, pension and other benefits. Please send your CV to: Interviewer SW1, 124 Baker Street, London, W1.

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INTERNATIONAL START UP

£9,000 + Mortgage

The Senior Manager in this rapidly expanding City-based international company requires a Secretary to help him set-up and develop his overseas operation. You will organise him and his office staff, liaise with clients, and be responsible for the company's financial and administrative systems and dealing with clients.

You will need superb secretarial skills (at least 100/60) and be aged between 25-40. Foreign languages would also be useful, especially Greek, as there is an element of translation work involved.

Tel: 01-726 8491

CITY OFFICE

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Recruitment Consultants

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UP TO £8,000

The dynamic Director of the highly reputable film of entertainment business requires a P.A./Sec with shorthand to assist him in his busy and demanding role. The ideal candidate will be a woman with a good education, a high level of organisation, and a willingness to work long hours. Salary £8,000 p.a. plus benefits. 439 7001 (West End)

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Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

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Vice President of an American bank seeks an efficient and cool headed PA to assist with his varied administrative responsibilities covering Accounting, Personnel and Office Services. Liaising with USA and with Senior Managers reporting to him. Some WP experience preferred. No agency fees. Salary £9,000 p.a. plus benefits. 439 7001 (West End)

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Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

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£7,500 - £8,000

This prestigious group of famous restaurants are presently expanding and have a number of exciting opportunities for a PA/Sec. The ideal candidate will be a woman with a good education, a high level of organisation, and a willingness to work long hours. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus benefits. 439 7001 (West End)

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Recruitment Consultants

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£7,500

Highly motivated and well organized PA with proven experience in a major international company. The post involves a great deal of organisation, i.e. hotel and villa arrangements, organising various functions and client entertainment as well as secretarial duties (dictation) for the Chairman. Excellent educational background, smart appearance, discreet, honest, and the ability to cope with a challenging job essential. Age 27-35.

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£7,500

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Our clients are an international personnel service company with an established and rapidly expanding operation in the U.K., particularly in London.

They currently have an opportunity for an ambitious office or department manager/supervisor to move into their exciting service industry, yet utilise her or his management and office skills.

Based in central London, this opportunity will suit a person who has experience of a supervisory or management role in a lively commercial office environment and would now like to develop a career by using this experience and taking on the role of full and in-depth training in their market place.

The successful applicant will enjoy working with large numbers of people in a friendly environment where there is an accent on marketing, P.R. and personnel.

Write with full cv. to: Ken Hersey

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£2,000 p.a.

We have a range of interesting jobs for bilingual secretaries, some of which will involve working in a highly specialised field. The ideal candidate will be a woman with a good education, a high level of organisation, and a willingness to work long hours. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus benefits. 439 7001 (West End)

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 Until 16th March

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 WITH WATER CIRCUITS

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Cee-fax** AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.
- 6.50 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Stella Scott. News from Debbie Rait on the hour and half-hour; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; sport at 7.20, 7.45 and 8.20; the morning newspapers at 7.37 and 8.37. **Mina Smith** with the new **Top Twenty** at 7.30. Plus, 4-11 service from Gilly Love, phone-in financial advice from Alison Mitchell, and health advice from Diana Moran and Glynis Christian.
- 9.20 **Cee-fax**, 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Ben Bazel (n). 10.50 **Children's**. This week's edition of the magazine programme for Asian women includes a discussion on cancer between Lalita Ahmed and Dr Surjit Kaur Mengat, 11.15 **Cee-fax**.
- 12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Goodwin. The weather prospects are provided by Bill Giles. 12.57 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00 **Inside Hill** at One includes the first of a new three-week cookery series featuring Sue Hicks. 1.45 **King Rollo** (n). 1.50 **Bite-a-Bite**, presented by Brian Cant (n). 2.00 **Cee-fax**, 3.45 **Regional News** (not London).
- 3.50 **Play School**, presented by Brian Jameson with guest Carol Chell (n). 4.10 **The Puppets' New Adventures**. Cartoon series about a young dog travelling the world to find his master.
- 4.30 **Jackanory**. Bernard Hill reads part three of *The Hollow Land*, by Jane Gardam. 4.45 **Captain Caveman** in the *Mystery of the Mysterious Mummy*.
- 4.55 **John Craven's Newsworld**. 5.05 **Seaview**. Part two of the six-part series about the life of a fish. 5.15 **Cricket**. 5.30 **Grange Hill**. Who has stolen Ronnie's tape recorder? Callie uses her hypnotic skills to discover the thief (Cee-fax).
- 6.00 **News with Sue Lawley** and Nicholas Witchard.
- 6.35 **London Plus** presented by Sally Macgibbon. Guy Mitchell and Bob Wellings, includes an interview with Helen Mirren on the subject of science fiction and a report on Patrick Jenkins versus Ken Livingstone in the High Court.
- 7.00 **Woman**. Among his guests are the controversialologist Carlo Caracciolo and ventriloquist Bob Caracciolo who appears with Spit the dog, Fumf the ferret and Charlie the monkey.
- 7.25 **World Cup Special**. Live coverage from Belfast of the game between Northern Ireland and England, introduced by Jimmy Hill with Trevor Brooking. The commentator is John Motson. At half time there are highlights of the game in *Servants Between* and *Scotland*.
- 9.25 **A Party Political Broadcast** on behalf of the Labour Party.
- 9.35 **News with John Humphrys**.
- 10.00 **Film: The Man Who Haunted Himself** (1970) starring Roger Moore. Thriller about a man who is trailed by his double as he recovers from a car crash. He is also trailed as a complete stranger by his wife and family and discovers that the doppleganger has also taken the job. Directed by Basil Dearden.
- 11.30 **Night Court**. American comedy series about a young unorthodox night court judge. This week he has to deal with one of his staff who becomes insanely jealous when he discovers that his girlfriend has been going out with other men. Starring Harry Anderson.
- 11.55 **Weather**.

TV-am

- 6.15 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Homecombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.30 and 9.30; 4-11 service at 7.15; **Poppye** cartoon at 7.25; pop video at 7.55; video report at 8.40; advice on orchids at 9.03. The news are Lulu and Damian Hill.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **For Schoolchildren** information for parents and teachers. 9.35 **Teaching children to be sorry**. 9.47 **Science: impulse and impact**. 10.04 **Computers**. 10.21 **Anthony Burgess** with his view of Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. 10.30 **The Youth Training Scheme**. 11.10 **Brickwork** and the manufacture of bricks. 11.22 **A story with a moral** performed by Maro Maroanu. 11.30 **Dealing with a roof fall** in a coal mine.
- 12.00 **Button Moon**. Puppet adventures of the Spoon family. 12.10 **Our Backyard** (n). 12.30 **Mr and Mrs. Quiz game** for married couples, presented by Derek Batey.
- 1.00 **News at One**. 1.20 **Thames news** with Robin Hughes. 1.30 **A Country Practice**.
- 2.25 **Home Cookery Club**. The recipe for Apricot and Almond Flan. 2.30 **On the Market**. Susan Brookles and Trevor Hyatt with news of the week's best food buys. The guest cook is former trade union leader, Tom Jackson.
- 3.00 **Gez**. Drama serial set in the Covent Garden workshops of a fashion design company. 3.25 **Thames news headlines**. 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**. Another episode from the steamy early days of the Palmer and Hamilton families.
- 4.00 **Button Moon**. A repeat of the programme shown on one. 4.15 **The Woomies**. 4.20 **Do It**. Sheelagh Gribby and Norman Tipton with ideas to help children do things (Oracle). 4.45 **Frage Rock**. The first of a new series about creatures that live under a lighthouse. 5.15 **Blackadder**. General knowledge quiz for teenagers, presented by Bob Hennes.
- 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Thames news**. 6.25 **Help! Community action** news from Viv Taylor Gee. 6.35 **Crossroads**. John Lathamford's new secretary, Elaine Winters, makes Paul Ross lose his temper in public.
- 7.00 **What You Were Here ... ?** Judith Chalmers. 7.15 **Alphabet**. Annals Rice begins a five week tour of Australia; and Chris Kelly reports on Britain's small domestic airlines (Oracle).
- 7.30 **Coronation Street**. The truth about Mavis Riley's non-nuptials becomes public knowledge. Who let the cat out of the bag? (Oracle).
- 8.00 **This is Your Life**. Eamonn Andrews ambushes another unsuspecting victim.
- 8.30 **Then Comes a Time ...** Part two of the comedy series starring Andrew Sachs as company executive, Tony James - an accident-prone character (Oracle).
- 9.00 **The Last Place on Earth**. Part three of the seven-episode drama about Captain Scott's expedition to the South Pole with Ross Anderson. Starring Martin Shaw and Sverre Anker Cusdal (See Choice).
- 10.00 **A Party Political Broadcast** on behalf of the Labour Party.
- 10.10 **News followed by Thames news headlines**.
- 10.40 **Snooker**. The last quarter-final of the Duxit British Open, from the Assembly Rooms, Derby.
- 12.15 **Night Thoughts** from the Bishop of Durham, the Rt Rev David Jenkins.



Sverre Anker Cusdal as Amundsen (TV 9.00)

A PATIENT'S DILEMMA (BBC2, 9.30). A patient's dilemma in the same ring with orthodox practice and lets them knock the stuffing out of each other. Nothing unusual about that, of course. What is new about tonight's *Brace Tacks* documentary is that there is a third party, the patient, who is the worst of the punches. And what is worse, some of them could be knock-outs in the lethal sense. David Henshaw's report on the wondrous claims made for herbal and homeopathic remedies, needles, manipulation and black boxes plugged into the mains, is balanced by the dismissive arguments of practitioners of the traditional school of medicine. We learn of cancer victims who reject painful treatments like chemotherapy and radiotherapy in favour of diets of chopped-up wheat

grass and carrot juice. They insist they have benefited from the change of treatment, with its basis in faith. Orthodox practitioners call this a flight from reason, with the patient's faith in the consequences of medicine, they say, is not a question of leaps of faith. Acts of faith belong to the churches. And, bubbling away in the background all the time, another dilemma is posed for those luckless sufferers caught up in the crossfire between traditional and alternative therapies: is the quantity of life (the extra months or years gained) more important than the quality of life (the acceptance of pain)? Coming, as it does, at a time when alternative therapists are on the point of launching their own version of the British Medical

Council, *A Patient's Dilemma* is an important film that should help concentrate minds, whether seeking respectability for the movement or opposing it.

THE LAST PLACE ON EARTH (TV, 9.00pm). In its third week, gets on to the Antarctic ice at last. And not just on the ice, but on the ice, plus motor sledges, fall through it, in a terrific sequence that will help revivify the interest of those viewers who might have begun to despair of ever seeing any still action after all the talk. There is still no sign, in Trevor Griffiths's script, that Scott is going to say, or do, anything that will merit his companions' approval. Nor is there any diminution in the Norwegian's united support for Amundsen. The irony in the title of tonight's episode, *Leading Men*, will not escape you.

Peter Daville

Arnold's Concerto for Phyllis and Cyril (Schoenberg, piano, and the City of Birmingham SO); 8.00 **News**. 8.15 **Midweek Choice** (cont'd). Boyer's Ballet Duo Puppette (Vienna Philharmonic). Schubert's Fantasia in F minor, D 940 (piano and Clara Glena). 8.30 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 8.50 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 9.00 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 9.10 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 9.20 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 9.30 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 9.40 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 9.50 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 10.00 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 10.10 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 10.20 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 10.30 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 10.40 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 10.50 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 11.00 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 11.10 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 11.20 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 11.30 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 11.40 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 11.50 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 12.00 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 12.10 **Concert**. Act 2 and 3. 12.20 **Concert**. 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